. Spirit of Jefferson. BY JAMES W. BELLER.

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Original Portog.

THE DEPARTED. WRITTEN ON HEARING THE DEATH OF MRS. D. MELVIN, BLY MISS C. SNYDER, OF THIS COUNTY. BY J. H. L. HUNTER.

The old white stone now marks the spot ere thou in death doth sleep; freen and mossy mound now grows O'er all this earth can keep; But yet thy friends still ofter come-To shed a pearly tear;

For though thy form no more they see Thy spirit still is near. Thou wert too pure and innocent For aught of mortal birth;

Thy beauties rare, thy lofty mind, Were far too bright for earth; And God, who lent thee unto us, In this dark world of pain, Recall'd thee back to dwell with him,

In Paradise again. Thy virtuous deeds, thy kindly words, Thine acts of hely love; Bespoke thee as an angel sent

And when thy work on earth was done, Thy mortal sight grew dim; Then God thy master took thee home On wings of love to him. We miss thee in our daily walks,

From Heaven's courts above;

And hear no more thy voice, The simple tones of which oft caus'd Our sad hearts to rejoice; Though we miss thee from our side, In this sad world of pain,

We would not if we had the power Recall thee back again. For Heaven is the only place Where angels have their birth, And thou art one-though lent awhile

To cheer us on this earth; But now in realms of holy bliss, No cares shall thee oppress; Thou shalt repose forever on Thy Saviour's loving breast.

Elk Branch, March 2d, 1853. REMEMBER ME.

FOR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON. The beauteous tints of pleasure's ray, With radiance gild the passing day; To-morrow some auspicious star May lure to scenes more brilliant far-And though a wanderer I be, Remember me.

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Should lustrous jewels in the East, Entice me by their splendor bright, To hasten there my ardent flight; E'en if from Friendship's bower I flec,

If the loud din of conflict rise, And gloomy darkness veil the skies; And love of country summon me, To fight for home and liberty; Then though in deaths dark ranks I be,

Remember me. If on the damp, cold sod I lie," No watchful mother standing by, To gently bathe my feverish brain, And soothe my body racked with pain; Then when in grief, I look to thee,

Remember me. When death's dark shadows o'er me fall, And Angel voices seem to call From earth away-when visions bright Of Heavenly grandeur, greet my sight, And my last prayer is breathed for thee, Remember me. Clarke Sunty, Virginia.

Miscellaneous.

A DOCTOR'S EXPERIENCE.

Probably most physicians, in the course of their pracce, could relate some such experience as that given in the autobiography of a country doctor, in the Knickerbocker of the current month. It has been well said that when men are sick, they want to be cured, cost what it may; but when they are on their feet, and at their business again, they do not want to pay, espe-cially if the bill be a little one. In the autobiography eferred to, the poor doctor is called from his bed on stormy night with the startling summons-"Doctor—want you to come right straight away off to Bank's. His child's dead."

"He's pisoned. The in him land num for pare

"How much have they given him?"

"Done. A great deal. Think he won't get over it."

The doctor pushes off through the storm—incets with divers mishaps by the way, and at length arrives at the house of his poisoned patient. He finds all closed—not a light to be seen. He knocked at the door, but no answer. He knock ed furiously, and at last a night-cap appeared from

ther window, and a woman's voice squeaked put-" Who's there?" "The doctor, to be sure; you sent for him. Wha "Oh, it's no matter, doctor. Ephraim is better.— We got a little skeered kindo.' Gin him laud'num and he slept kind o' sound, but he's woke up now."

"How much laudanum did he swallow?" "Only two drops. "Taint hurt him none. Wonful bad storm to-night." The doctor turns away, buttoning up his overcoa der his throat, and tries to whistle away mortifica

ion and anger, when the voice calls—
"Doctor, doctor!" " What do you want?"

"You won't charge nothin' for this visit, will you?" MYSTERIES OF SADNESS.

There is a mysterious feeling that frequently passe like a cloud over the spirits. It comes upon the soul in the busy bustle of life, to the social circle, in the calm and silent retreats of solitude. Its powers are At one time, it is caused by the flitting of a single hought across the mind. A sound will come boomg over the ocean of memory, gloomy and solemn the death-knell, overwhelming all the bright hopes d sunny feelings of the heart. Who can describe t? and vet, who has not felt its bewildering influence? Still, it is a delicious sort of sorrow; and, like a cloud ing the sunshine on the river, although causing mentary shade of gloom, it enhances the beauty of returning brightness.

THE LATEST DODGE.

The very latest invention for "raising the wind" is denominated the "bouquet dodge," and has been prac-tised to a considerable extent in this and the neigh-boring cities. A seedy individual, with a long, fugubrious countenance, and a nosegay in his hand, timidly knocks at your door, and in a mild and subdued voice asks to see the "gentleman of the house," and should his request be complied with, he hands you a note from Mr. Smith, Mr. Jones, or Mr. Brown, begging your acceptance of a bouquet from the aforesaid Smith's or Brown's garden, and recommending the beauty to a your pertugue as a year portly had fortunate person. The bearer then, with a polite bow, gives you his bunch of flowers, and favors you with a long rigmarole—supported by sundry documents—going to show that the world has used him vilely. Having thus presented his credentials, he respectfully asks for your sympathy, and as many of your old coats, boots, and breeches, as a person who has "seen better days" may be supposed to require.—
The result is, that if you have a soft place in your bead and another in your heart he walks off with as head and another in your heart, he walks off with as many old clothes as would bring five or six dollars in Chatham Street.—New York Express.

WORD TO LITTLE BOYS.

Who is respected? 'It is the boy who conducts himself well, who is honest, diligent and obedient in all things. It is the boy who is making an effort continually to respect his father, and to obey him in whatever he may direct to be done. It is the boy who is kind to other little boys, who respects age, and who never gets into difficulties and quarrels with his companions. It is the boy who leaves no effort untried to improve himself in knowledge and wisdom every day, who is busy and active in endeavoring to do a good act towards others. Show me the boy who obeys his parents, who is diligent, who has respect for age, who has always a friendly disposition, and who applies himself diligently to get knowledge, and to do good towards others, nd if that boy is not respected and beloved by every-

then there is no such thing as trath in the world under this little boys, and you will be respected by s, and you will grow up and become useful men There are people whom a lowered position description to whom of connexion costs loss of espect; are not these justified in placing thest value on that station and association which it safeguard from debasement? If a man feels expould become contemptible in his own eyes it cenerally known that his ancestry were simulated and properly and not rich; workers, and middless, would it be right to constant beautiful.

CHARLESTOWN. VIRGINIA, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1853.

General Intelligence.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON. The new Territory organized at the recent session of Congress, comprises all that portion of Oregon Territory lying, and being south of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, and north of the middle of the main channel of the Columbia river, from its mouth to where the forty-sixth degree of north latitude crosses said river near Fort Wallawalla, thence north of said forty-six degree of latitude to the Rocky Mountains. The title to the lands within these limits, not exceeding 640 acres occupied as missionary stations among ing 640 acres, occupied as missionary stations among the Indians, or which were so occupied before Oregon was organized into a Territory, is confirmed to the religious societies to which the missionaries belong. The President of the United States appoints the gov ernor, secretary, and judicial authorities. The Leg-islature is to consist of a Council of nine members islature is to consist of a Council of mine members elected for three years, and a House of Representatives of eighteen members elected for one year. The number of representatives may be increased to thirty by act of Legislature. Every white inhabitant above twenty-one years of age, who was a resident of the Territory on the 2l ultimo, not belonging to the army or navy, and who, if not a citizen of the United States has declared on oath his intention to become such, is entitled to you at the first election, of which the Government. has declared on oath his intention to become such, is entitled to vote at the first election, of which the Governor to appoint time and places; but the Legislature is to prescribe the qualifications of voters at subsequent elections. United States property cannot be taxed; nor can any higher tax be levied on the property of non-residents than of residents. Congress has a veto on all laws passed by the Legislature. The Territorial Legislature is expressly prohibited from granting banking powers or privileges, and from issuing scrip or other evidences of debt. The territory is to be represented like other territories, by a delegate in Conresented, like other territories, by a delegate in Congress. Sections sixteen and thirty-six of the Public Lands, when surveyed, are to be reserved for the support of Common Schools in the Territory. DEATH OF A GIANT.

We read in the French papers that James Arthur Kaley is dead. That Giant who so much excited the curiosity of the Parisians, was only twenty-seven years old, and seven feet ten inches high, six times the size of General Tom Thumb. They supposed him to be a Scotchman by birth. He made his living by exhibiting in a cofiee-house on the Boulevards, the extraordinary length of his limbs, and the perfect regularity of his features. That man whom every one thought to be of great strength, was almost as feeble as a child. How different from the Giants of older times. Without referring to Titys who, according to Homer, when extended on the ground covered ding to Homer, when extended on the ground covered nine acres, or to Polyphemus, who is said to have eaten two of the companions of Ulysses at once, we will merely remind our readers of Maximius.

Maximius was the son of a barbarian of the Gothic nation. After having been shepherd, highway robber, soldier, centurion and tribune, he caused himself to be proclaimed amounts. to be proclaimed emperor. He is represented as havserved as rings to adorn his fingers. His strength was proportionate to his gigantic size, for we read in historians of undoubted voracity, he could draw with a single hand a loaded wagon, and with a blow of his fist he often knocked down an ox, or broke the teeth in a horse's mouth. One of his favorite pasttimes was to pick up the hardest stones in the road and pulverize them between his fingers as his walked along. He could throw thirty wrestlers on the ground without taking breath, and run as fast as a horse in full speed, going round the great Circus three times in fifteen minutes. In fine, his voracity was no less wonderful than his size and strength. If we believe Wonderful thair has size and satellight. It we believe the rediannes, he generally ate forty pounds of flesh every day, and drank the contents of a whole amphora of wine at a single draught (seven gallons and a pint.) Giants are most frequently of a mild disposition, but Maximius committed so many cruelties that his soldiers assassinated him in his tent, in the sixty-

DIVIDING CALIFORNIA.

The division of California into three States, distinct and separate, is now contemplated, and pressed there. A majority of the Legislature, it is said, will order a State Convention; and upon that Convention will depend the mode, manner and boundaries

fifth year of his age, about sixteen centuries ago,

The three States are to be named "Sierra," the mountain division, which has about 23,000 inhabitants, by the last census; "California," which has about 27,388 inhabitants; and "Tulare," the Southern State, including Los Angelos and San Diego, which has 34,150 inhabitants, and about seven and a half millions of taxable property. This Southern State of Tulare, in the division, it is contemplated by many of the occupants to make a slave State of-and one of the objects of pressing the division is to establish sla-

The State debt of California is about \$3,000,000 and this debt divided among the new States, would give Califorria \$2,333,333; Tulare \$400,000; and

TREATMENT OF SCARLET FEVER. Dr. Thomas P. Hereford, of this city, in a commun cation which appears in the Alexandria Gazette, thinks that too much physic has been an error in the manage-

ment of scarlatina. He says during thirty years' prac-tice he has found that the less active medicine he used he greater was his success in the treatment of this lisease. He disclaims any motives of vanity or self nterest in his treatment. His treatment is described s follows: "In conclusion, I will say my treatment of scarlet

In concusion, I will say my treatment of scarlet fever is very simple. Open the bowels regularly every day with some mild aperient medicine, such as castor oil, scuna, ac, and keep the patient at rest and com-fortably warm; sponge the surface with tepid water two or three times a day; while it is hotter than na-tural admit fresh air, live on a bland diet, such as a upfull of arrowroot, several times a day; toast water for common drink. Gargles made of strong sage tea, honey and dum, or borax, may be used from the comencement if the throat is affected."

LATE APPOINTMENTS.

The late mails contain the announcement of several The late mails contain the announcement of several important Federal appointments just made by President Pierce. The principal one is that of Mr. John A. Campbell of Alabama, to the vacancy in the Supreme Court, occasioned by the death of Judge McKinler. It is a choice deserving the hearty approval of every good citizen. Mr. Campbell is a Southern man by birth and education, a States Rights man of the strictest sect, and a most accomplished lawyer. He stictest sect, and a most accomplished lawyer. He will be an acquisition, of the first value, in every sense of the word, to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Dudley S. Mann has received the appointment of Assistant Secretary of State.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, our greatest novelist, has got the rich consulship to Liverpool—an event over which we do not know whether to be glad or sorry.

The office is worth \$30,000 per annum. Hawthorhe will get rich. But then he will write no more novels; and for that we are sorry:
Mr. Selah R. Hobbie has been re-instated in his old

ace of First Assistant Postmaster General: Mr. Fleming B. Miller, the present Delegate from Bielourt, in the Virginia Legislature, has been apwinted Attorney of the United States for the Western Dstrict of Virginia.

Wm: H: Vesey, of Pennsylvania, has got the rich cosulship at Havre.—Richmond Examiner:

erdeavoring to acquire a habit of politeness, it will som become familiar, and sit on you with ease, if not with elegance. Let it never be forgotten that genuite politeness is a great fosterer of family love; it allys accidental irritation, by preventing harsh retorts and rude contrallictions; it softens the boisterons stimfarming a habit of consideration for others, harmoni-ers the whole. Politenes begets politeness, and broth-ers may easily be won by it to leave off the rude ways hey bring home from school or college. Sisters tught never to receive any little attention without nking them for it, never to ask a favor of them but courteous terms, never to reply to their questions monosyllables, and they will soon be ashamed to such things themselves. Both precept and example aght to be laid under contribution to convince them t no one can have really good manners abroad who not habitually polite at home.

JENNY LIND'S DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES .- A New lork correspondent says: The success of Madame Sontag in concert and opera his induced Jenny Lind to determine upon again vis-ing the United States. The unhappiness of her do-nestic relations may have had some influence upon ber in coming to this decision; but that she will again

sit our shores, should her life be spared, is a fact be-

alluded above to the domestic difficulties of Jenny I aliuded above to the domestic difficulties of Jenny Lud. These, I am informed, upon the most reliable athority, exist, and are still becoming of the most serious and unpleasant nature. Shortly after the honormoon, some trifling misunderstanding occurred between her and Mr. Goldschmidt, (her husband;) taich has been daily increasing until her sufferings as now too intolerable to be endured. His petty acts of selfishness, and his determination to rule her as wha a rod of iron, have caused her the greatest unhippiness, and a separation has, I am distinctly infimed, been agreed upon. The well known generality of Jenny is one of the main causes of the difficulty, her husband being opposed to the giving away of anything. But then, it may be, Mut the high tempt which Jenny displays at times, has also its effect to endering her home unhappy. Certain it is, such a INAUGURAL OF PRESIDENT PIERCE, March 4th, 1853. My Countrymen: It is a relief to feel that no hear

but my own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow, over which I have been borne to a position, so suitable for others, rather than desirable for myself. The circumstances, under which I have been called for a limited period, to preside over the destinies of the republic, fill me with a profound sense of responsibility, but with nothing like shrinking apprehension. repair to the post assigned me, not as to one sought but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of you will, answerable only for a fearless, faithful, and diligent exercise of my best powers. I ought to be, and am truly grateful for the rare manifestation of the na-tion's confidence; but this so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight. You have sum moned me in my weakness: you must sustain by your strength. When looking for the fulfilment of reasonable requirements, you will not be unmindful of the great changes which have occurred, even within last quarter of a century, and the consequent augmentation and complexity of duties imposed, in the administration both of your home and foreign affairs. Whether the elements of inherent force in the repub lic have kept pace with its unparalleled progression in territory, population, and wealth, has been the subject of carnest thought and discussion, on both sides of the ocean. Less than sixty-four years ago, the Father of his Country made "the" then "recent accession of the important State of North Carolina to the constitution of the United states," one of the subjects of his special congratulation. At that moment, however, when the agitation consequent upon the revolutionary struggle had hardly subsided, when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassments of the eration, there was an evident consciousnes of vigor equal to the great mission so wisely and brave-ly fulfilled by our fathers. It was not a presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith, springing from a clear view of sources of power, in a government constitute like ours. It is no paradox to say that, although com paratively weak, the new-born nation was intrinsically strong. Inconsiderable in population and apparent resources, it was upheld by a broad and intelligent comprehension of rights, and an all-pervading puroose to maintain them, stronger than armaments. It came from the furnace of the revolution, tempered to the necessities of the times. The thoughts of the men of that day were as practical as their sentiments were patriotic. They wasted no portion of their energies upon idle and delusive speculations, but with a firm and fearless step advanced beyond the governmental landmarks, which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood, against dangers which have threatened from abroad, and internal agitation, which has themselves equal to the solution of the great problem, to understand which their minds had been illuminated by the dawning lights of the revolution. The objects sought was not a thing dreamed of: it was a thing realized. They had exhibited not only the power to achieve, but what all history affirms to be so much more usual, the capacity to maintain. The oppressed

In this, our country has; in my judgment, thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words, but by its acts, the language of sympathy, encouragement, and hope, to those who carnestly listen to tones, which pronounce for the largest rational liberty. But, after all, the most animating encourage ment and potent appeal for freedom will be its own history, its trials and its triumphs. Pre-eminently; the power of our advocacy reposes in our example but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based upon eternal principles of right and justice. Our fathers decided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike. They were their own judges of the circumstances, under which it became them to pledge to each other "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred ho nor," for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us. The energy with which that great conflict was opened, and, under the guidance of a manifest and beneficent Providence, the uncomplain ing endurance with which it was prosecuted to its consummation, were only surpassed by the wisdom and patriotic spirit of concession which characterized all

throughout the world, from that day to the present

have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find those

lights extinguished, or fear lest they should wane, but

to be constantly cheered by their steady and increas-

he counsels of the early fathers. One of the most impressive evidences of that wisdom is to be found in the fact, that the actual working of our system has dispelled a degree of solicitude, which, at the outset, disturbed bold hearts and far-reaching intellects. The apprehension of dangers from extended territory, multiplica States, accumulated wealth, and augmented population, has proved to be unfound ed. The stars upon your banner have become nearly three-fold their original number, your densely populated possessions skirt the shores of the two great oceans, and yet this vast increase of people and territory has not only shown itself compatible with the harmonious action of the States and Federal Government in their respeceive constitutional spheres, but has afforded an additional guarantee of the strength and integrity of both:

With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evils from expansion Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit; but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression; we have everything to becken us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes; therefore, at once just and pacific, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs I intend that my administration shall leave no blot upon our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated, on the part of any portion of our citizens, which cannot challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilize world. An administration would be unworldy of confidence at home, or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of hational wrong or dishonor. It is not your privilege, as a nation, to speak of a distant past. The striking incidents of your history, replete with instruction, and furnishing abundant grounds for hopeful confidence; are comprised in a period comparatively Brief. But if your past is limited, your future is boundless. Its obligations througed the unexplored pathway of adent, and will be limitless as duration. Hence a sound and comprehensive policy should embrace, not ess the distant future than the urgent present.

The great objects of our pursuit, as a people are best to be attained by peace; and are entirely consistent with the tranquility and interests of the rest of mankind.

With the neighboring nations upon our continent, we should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations. We can desire nothing in regard to them so much, as to see them consolidate their strength; and pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness. If, in the course of their growth, we should open new channels of trade, and createndditional facilities for friendly intercourse the benefits realized will be equal and mutual. Of the the benchts realized will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated European systems of national policy we have heretofore been independent. From their wars, their tumults and anxieties, we have been, happily, almost entirely exempt. Whilst these are confined to the nations which gave them existence, and within their legitimate jurisdiction, they cannot effect us, except as they appeal to our sympathics in the cause of human freedom and iniversal advancement. But the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade and international intercourse must always present a noble field for the moral course must always present a noble field for the moral

influence of a great people;
With these views firmly and honestly carried out, we have a right to expect, and shall under all circumstances require, prompt reciprocity. The rights which belong to us as a nation are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertainto every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sabredly maintained. So long as he can discern every star in its place upon that ensign without wealth to purchase for him eferment, or title to secure for him place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right, to

see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity. He must realize the upon every sea and on every soil, where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, Ameri-can citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American rights. And in this connexion it can hardly be necessary to reaffirm a principle which shou now be regarded as fundamental. The rights, secur ty, and repose of this confederacy reject the idea of in-terference or colonization on this side of the ocean by any foreign power beyond present jurisdiction as utter

The opportunities of observation, furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirmed in my ow mind the opinion, entertained and acted upon by others from the formation of the Government, that the maintenance of large standing armies in our country would be not only dangerous, but unnecessary. They also illustrated the importance, I might well say the absolute necessity, of the military science and practical skill furnished, in such an eminent degree, by the and devotion to the public service, than for unobtrusive bearing and high moral tone. The army, as organized, must be the nucleus around which, in every time of need, the strength of your military power, the sure bulwark of your defence—a national militia—may may be readily formed into a well disciplined and efficient organization. And the skill and self-devotion the navy assure you that you may take the performance of the past as a pledge for the future, and may confidently expect that the flag which has waved its untarnished folds over every sea will still float in un-diminished honor. But these, like many other subjects, will be appropriately brought, at a future time to the attention of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, to which I shall always look with profound respect, and with trustful confidence that they will ac-cord to me the aid and support which I shall so much need, and which their experience and wisdom will readily suggest.

In the administration of domestic affairs you expect

a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments, so marked as never justly to be questioned. If this reasonable expectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of your leading hopes is doomed to disappointment and that my efforts, in a very important particular must result in a very humiliating failure. Offices can be properly regarded only in the light of aids for the accomplishment of these objects; and as occupancy can confer no prerogative, nor importunate desire for preferment any claim, the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole reference to the duties to be performed. Good citizens may well claim the protection of good laws, and the for office is what the people of a republic should never recognize. No reasonable man of any party will expect the Administration to be so regardless of its responsibility, and of the obvious elements of success, as to retain persons, known to be under the influence of political hostility and partisan prejudice, in positions which will require not only severe labor, but cordia co-operation. Having no implied engagements to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no resentments to remem ber, and no personal wishes to consult, in selection for official station, I shall fulfil this difficult and delicate trust, admitting no motive as worthy either of my character or position which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty and the best interest of my country. I acknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone. Higher objects than personal aggrandizement gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late canvass, and they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands diligence, integrity and capacity, whereve there are duties to be performed. Without these quali ties in their public servants, more stringent laws for the prevention or punishment of fraud, negligence and peculation will be vain: With them, they will be

But these are not the only points to which you look for visilant watchfulness. The dangers of a concentration of all power in the General Government of a confederacy so vast as ours are too obvious to be disregarded. You have a right, thereftore, expect your agents, in every department, to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States.— The great scheme of our constitutional lilierty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and Federal authorities; and experience has shown that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the sepa rate rights and responsibilities of the States and your common rights and obligations under the General Government. And here, in my opinion, are the consider rations which should form the true basis of future concord in regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed public tranquility. If the Federal Go vernment will confine itself to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the Constitution, it can hardly hap pen that its action upon any question should endange the institutions of the States, or interfere with their rights to manage matters strictly domestic according to the will of their own people.

In expressing briefly my views upon an important subject which has recently agitated the nation to almost a fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than a most earnest desire for the perpetration of that Union which has made us what we are, showering upon us blessings, and conferring a power and influence which our fathers could hardly have anticipated, even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far-off future: The sentiments I now approunce were not unknown before the expression of the voice which called me here. My own position upon this subject was clear and unequivocal, upon the record of my words and my acts; and it is only recurred to at this time because silence might perhaps be misconstrued. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. Without it what are we, individually or collect tively ? What becomes of the noblest field ever open off for the advancement of our race, in religion, in go vernment, in the arts, and in all that dignifies and adorns mankind? From that radiant constellation which both illumines our own way and points out struggling nations their course; let but a single star be lost, and, if there be not utter darkness, the lustre o the whole is dimmed. Do my countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not to overtake them while I possess the power to stay it? It is with me an carnest and vital belief, that as the Union has licen the source, under Providence, of our prospirity to this time, so it is the surest pledge of the co

of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are sacredly bound to transmit undiminished to our children. The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be so, but it never has been and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The founders of the Re public dealt with things, as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, and, as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdom which it will always be safe for us to consult. Every measure members of our Union has had my heartfelt apprehation. To every theory of society or government,
whether the offspring of feverish ambition or of morbid
enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and
affection which unic us, I shall interpose a ready and
stern resistance. I believe that involuntary servitude,
as it exists in different States of this confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution. I believe that it stands
like any other admitted right, and that the States where
it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the
constitutional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850,
commonly called the "compromise measures," are
strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of
the South in this aspect as they would view any other
legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a
reflectance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their
propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully,
and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which
their exposition belongs. Such have been and are my
convictions, tind upon them I shall act. I fervently
hope that the quellion is at rest; and that no sectional,
or ambitious, or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the
light of our preservity.

But lot not the sundation of our hope rest upon man's
wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations. It will
hot be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passion are rejected. It must be felt that there is no national security but in the nation's humble, acknowledged dependence upon God and his overruling providence.

We have been carried in safety through a perilous members of our Union has had my heartfelt approba

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Tuesday last, the second day of the March Term of the County Court of this County, was taken up in the trial of negro George, a slave the property of JAMES ROPBE, charged with an assault with intent to kill, upon the person and against the life of S. HOWELL BROWN, Esq., of this county. Before entering into trial, the Court on Monday evening, assigned as Counsel for the Prisoner, Andrew Hunter, Esq.,—so that he might ave the advantage of the best legal skill and ability, and afford some time for his learned counsel to make the necessary preparation for the trial. The cause after the arraignment of the Prisoner and his plea of Not Guilty, was continued until Tuesday. The acts of the cause as proved, are substantially stated, in

few words, as follows: The negro was hired by Mr. Brown from Mr. Ro by the year, and having been guilty of neglectin his neto the corn house for the purpose of correcting him-when there, having commanded him to reach out his hands for der the discipline and instruction of officers not more distinguished for their solid attainments, gallantry, mowing scythe, and as Mr. Brown struck, he returned the blow with this deadly weapon, upon the front of his head, and followed it up with another upon the back of his head, producing two large and ghastly wounds, some three inches in length and through the scalp to the skull bone. Some two weeks before the negro, as the evidence shows, made a positive threat that if correction was attempted by his master he would kill him.— No palliating circumstances were adduced by the defence, and the counsel proceeded to the argument. C. B. HARDING, Esq., the Attorney for the Commonwealth opened the case, in a speech of great credit to himself, displaying much legal information and proper zeal in carrying out, what he conceived to be his duty to the

He was followed by Andrew Hunter, Esq., for th Prisoner, and his effort upon this occasion was as creditable to his heart as to his head. The learned counsel during his professional career has earned for himself an enviable position in every effort he has been called upon to make. Taking the ground of some legal defect in the law under which the charge was tried, as well as the quality of mercy, he made an appeal that told with

powerful effect upon the Court, and the numerous spec tators present. The case was closed by WM. C. WORTHINGTON, Esq., who had been retained for the Commonwealth, and the sledge hammer strokes of his genius soon scattered all hopes for the unfortunate negro to the winds And as a legal argument, and in addition, as the expresion of the immense responsibility resting upon him lealing as he was with the life of a fellow creature, has never been excelled at our Courts.

The Court, consisting of BRAXTON DAVENPORT, Presiding Justice, John Moler, Logan Osborne, Geo. Committee on Toasts.—Talbot S. Duke, A. M. Ball, B. BEALL and H. N. GALLAHER, Associate with force the solemnity of the occasion upon which they were called upon to preside. After an half hour's deliberation they agreed in finding the Prisoner guilty, and the Presiding Justice proceeded to pronounce th sentence of the law-that he be hung upon the 20th day of May next. The subject is fraught with reflections of interest and

mportance, but we design to give simply a synopsis of

the trial .- Free Press, March 27. BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

On Saturday last a meeting of Democratic members of both Houses of the Legislature, adopted a resolution, recommending to the Democrats of Virginia to hold meetings at once and send delegates to District Conventions, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Commissioner of Public Works, at the following times and places: First District, at Lynchburg, on the 22d April; Second District, at Staunton, on the 22d April; Third District, at Winchester, on the 28th April.

ACCIDENT. One day last week, a horse attached to a wagon be

longing to Mr. HENRY PARKER, ran off in the streets of Harpers-Ferry. Mr. Parker held to him bravely, but falling, the wagon ran over him, injuring him to a considerable extent, but not seriously, we are happy to say. The horse was stopped by the efforts of a negro man ISAAC, belonging to Miss Susan P. B. HARBING, who caught and held on to the horse. MECHANICS' FAIR:

We notice; among the awards of premiums at Matropolitan Mechanics' Fair, at Washington City, that JOHN S. GALLAHER, Jr., received the first diplo-

ma for his India Rubber Air Cushioned Crutches. THE MURDERERS OF COL. CRAIG: Our readers will recollect the murder of Col. Lewis S. Craig, of the Army, a gallant Virginian, by three deserters in California. The murderers have been exe-

cuted at San Diego. It is a poor consolation, but it may as well be stated. that the widow of Col. Craig is entitled and will recoive five years half pay, at the rate of \$80 per month.

REMOVAL OF CLERKS. WASHINGTON, March 21. The Census Office

Washington, March 21.—The Census Office in Eighth street and its vicinity has been the scene of great excitement to-day. In the first place, upward of one hundred clerks were removed, leaving but seven or eight in the office, and it was proposed to dispense with the Eighth street and Seventh street offices altogether; one office and a few picked clerks being deemed sufficient to wind up the business.

In the next place, Mr. Kennedy, late superintendent of the Census Burcau, sued out a writ of replevin on Mr. De Bow, his successor, by virtue of which he entered the office with a Deputy Marshal, and removed two or three cart loads of manuscripts and documents claimed as private property, but embracing a large quantity of manuscripts prepared by clerks in the office, the records of the Census Board, numerous publications received from public societies, &c. The documents removed were appraised at \$480, and Kennedy has given bond in

twere appraised at \$480, and Kennedy has given bond in \$4,000 for their safety.

Mr. DeBow consulted the District Attorney; and there is no doubt that the most prompt measures will be taken for the recovery of such as are of public character. It is understood that Mr. Kennedy had accumulated a large mass of manuscripts preparatory to an extende work on the resources of the country; which he designe to publish on his own account, as Congress has decline to publish the census returns on the extensive scale proposed.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH:

STATIONS.—Dr. J. S. Reese, President.
East Baltimore—John W. Everist, Dr. F. Walers. West Baltimore—S. B. Sutherland. George town-S. K. Cox. Alexandria-L. W. Bates. town—S. K. Cox. Alexandria—L. W. Bates. 9th
st., Washington—D. Evans Reese. First M. P.
Church, Washington, to be süpplied. Cumberland
—T. D. Valliant. Reading—J. K. Helmbold.—
Brickmakers'—J. A. McFadden. Harpers-Ferry
—David Wilson. Charlestown—W. T. Wright.
Bethlehem—John Roberts. Salem—D. W. Bates.

Rev. SAMUEL R. GRIFFITH, who was tried be fore the M. E. Conference, which sat at Hagerstown Maryland, charged with a breach of promise of marriage, was expelled from the Conference and excomme

son at the same time

a colored woman, named Elizabeth Wilson; charged with a complicity of followies. One hundred and nine-ty-one indictments have been preferred against her; and should she be convicted on each count to the extent of the law, she could be sentenced to the State prison for nearly one thousand years.—New York Mirror. 03- On Thursday in the Virginia House of Delegates

Mr. Goods, chairman of the committee of Finance, pre-sented a report, exhibiting the present condition of the finances of the State. It estimates the present indebtedness of the State at above \$30,000,000. The amount of increase, by recent appropriations, amounts to about

*10,000,000.

The Hardy Whig of the 18th ult, says: "One lundred head of the mammoth fat cattle, raised by Felix Seymour, Esq. of his county, will be started to market to day. The average weight of twenty head of these cattle, three or four weeks ago, was maleten hundred and thirty-one pounds! They are to be driven to the New York market, where they are expected to arrive about the time appointed for the opening of the World's Fair. There will doubtless be many fine that they are to New York about that time, from different sections of the Faion; but we have no fears but that this lot of cattle will compare favorably with any that may be in market at the time, and fully any that may be in market at the time, and fully

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER. To the Hon. Charles James Faulkner.

At a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the citi-zens of Harpers-Ferry and Bolivar, without respect to party, held on Tuesday evening, the 15th ultimo; on motion, ADAM RHULMAN, Esq., was called to the Chair, Cany Thompson was elected Vice President and John H. Stripes Secretary.

On motion, the chair appointed a committee of three to report a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, to wit: Thomas Russell, E. H. Chambers and John H. Strider, who, after retiring a few moments, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is just and proper when a Representative of the people has faithfully and honestly discharged the duties which his constituents have imposed upon him, and when he has rendered them great and important services, to signify by some public testimonial their sense of those services; and, whereas, the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and Bolivar, feel that they owe to the Hon. Chas. Jas. Faulkner a deep debt of gratitude for the fidelity and ability with which he has guarded and protected their local interests and wishes, RESOLVED, That in consideration of his able and statesman-like service, in connexion with the interest of his constituents, we do most cordially tender him a Public Dinner as a testimonial of our high appreciation of his course while a Member of Congress.

RESOLVED, That the Chair appoint the following Committees, to wit: Committee of Invitation, Committee of Finance, Committee of Arrangements, and Committee of Toasis. Whereupon the following perons were appointed: COMMITTEE OF INVITATION .- John H. Strider, Zadoc Butt, William Smallwood, P. P. Stephenson, George Mauzy and J. G. Wilson.

FINANCE COMMITTEE .- For Charlestown-Geo. W. Sappington and James W. Beller. Shepherdsto T. H. Towner, James W. Campbell and Wm. Moulder. Hillsborough-J. Potts Neer, Benj. Leslie and Silas Marmaduke. Duffield's Depot—R. Showalter, Minor Hurst and Benjamin Daniels. Harpers-Ferry— Michael Price, David Seigel, Samuel Trail and James Merrick, jr. Hall's Island—Ed. H. Chambers, Thos. K. Laly and Henry Keller. Bolivar—Wm. Hewitt, Thomas Russell, Thomas Green and George Crowl .-

Smithfield-George Murphy, John F. Smith and H. S. Farnsworth. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT .- Cary Thompson George W. Cox, Ed. Bell, Frank. Mauzy, Jas. Cox, William Baden, Wm. Turk, Thomas Shriver, James Wilson, Fred. Smith, Philip Engle, Baz. Avis, Henry Chapman, George W. Berry, Jas. Y. O'Locklin, Wm. Snook, Wm. Anderson, Isaac Busy, F. Smallwood, Jacob Bell, Wm. Grantham, Chas. Cross, J. G. Ridenour, Wm. Wintzell, Washington Spangler, John Stahl, George McGinnis, Nath. Sagle, Philip Engle, William D. Riley, Charles Camron, John Storm, E.

On motion, it was-RESOLVED, That a Committee, consisting of John H. Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of John H. Strider and Zadoc Butt, be requested to proceed to Martinsburg, to notify the Hon. Chas. Jas. Faulkner of the proceedings of this meeting, to ask his acceptance of the invitation tendered him, and request him to fix the day when it will be convenient for him to visit this place for the purpose aforesaid.

Charles Stearns, Esq., from Springfield, Mass., then

Stratton, Saml. Myers and Win. McDaniel.

addressed the meeting at considerable length, upon matters connected with the interests of Harpers-Ferry, On motion of E. H. Chambers, it was-

RESOLVED, That a vote of thanks be tendered by this meeting to Messrs. Charles Stearns, John H. Strider and Zadoc Butt, who by the devotion of their time and services, in the city of Washington, the people of this place, have manifested so sincere a zeal in whatever concerns their comfort and happiness.

On motion, it was-RESOLVED, That the "Free Press" and Martinsburg "Republican," be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and all other papers favorable to this movement be requested to copy. When,

On metion, the meeting adjou ADAM RHULMAN, Pres't. CARY THOMPSON, Vice Pres't. JOHN H. STRIDER, Sec'y.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. A Convention of the Democratic members of the General Assembly was held in the Hall of the House of Delegates, on Saturday, March 19th, 1853. On motion of Mr. Deneale, BENJAMIN BASSELL,

ir., Esq., was called to the Chair, and on motion of Mr. Reger, J. M. H. BRUNET, was requested to act as On motion of Mr. Stovall, the following preamble

and resolutions were adopted: and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The important election of Commissioners of the Board of Public Works, is required by law to be held at the same time that the spring elections take place; and, whereas, it is of the first importance to have selected as candidates for said office, three good and true Democrais of known capacity upon whom all the party may rally in their respective districts; and for the purpose of organizing the party throughout the State, and for the further purpose of producing harmony and fraternity, as well as concerted and united action which is essential to success. Therefore—

Resolved. That this convention recommend to the Democrais of Virginia to hold meetings in their respective counties and cities, as early as possible and appoint delegales to a convention to be held in each

spective counties and cities, as early as possible and appoint delegates to a convention to be held in each District—that is to say:

That the First District hold its convention in Lynchourg, on Friday, the 22d of April.
That the Second District hold its convention in Staun

on, on the 2d of May: That the Third District hold its convention in Winhester, on the 28th of April.

RESOLVED, That the Democratic papers throughout he State, be requested to publish the proceedings of

his convention.
'The convention then adjourned.
BENJAMIN BASSELL, jr., Ch'n. J. M. H. BRUNET, Sec'y.

APPOINTMENTS by the PRESIDENT. The following appointments among others are offiially announced in the Washington Union, as having een confirmed by the Senate:

Connectors.—Chas. H. Peaslee, Boston, vice. Philip Greely, jr., resigned. William F. Colcock, Charles-ton, South Carolina, vice William J. Grayson, re-NAVAL OFFICER.-Charles G. Greene, Boston, vice Charles Hudson, whose commission has expired.
U.S. ATTORNEYS.—Benjamin F. Hallett, Massachusetts, in place of George Lunt; resigned. Thoma Evans, South Carolina, in place of J. L. Pettigru, re

Evans, South Carolina, in place of J. L. Pettigru, resigned.

Officers for Oregon.—Joseph Lane; of Indiana, Governor, in place of John P. Gaines, removed. Isaac I. Stephens, of Massachusetts, to be Governor of the Territory of Washington.

Miscellaneous.—Theodore S. Fay, of New York, ininister resident in Switzerland. John Randolph Clay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru. Loren P. Waldo, of Connecticut, to be Commissioner of Pensions, vice James E. Hetth; removed.—Sydney Webster, of New Hampshire, to be Secretary to the President to sign patents for lands. Robert B. Campbell, of Texas, to be commissioner for running the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, in place of John R. Bartlett, removed.

ALEXANDRIA, LOUDOUN and HAMP SHIRE RAILROAD

nicated from the Church.

The bill of which we gave a synopsis a fortnight since, expanding the charter of the Alexandrist and Harpers-Ferry Railroad, so as greatly to increase its occurred within that period when they were both out of prison at the same time.

The bill of which we gave a synopsis a fortnight since, expanding the charter of the Alexandrist and Harpers-Ferry Railroad, so as greatly to increase its scope and privileges, became a law on Tuesday, 15th, after having been still further improved, by the follow-

of prison at the same time.

OF The commercial intercourse of this country with the Pacific is growing rapidly. It is said that there are twenty-five to thirty vessels in the port of New York up for California alone; embracing a large number of the most splendidly built clipper ships. There are also eight fine vessels up for Australia, and all filling at satisfactory rates. Those loading for California are taking in valuable cargoes, consisting chiefly of flour, lumber, provisions, machinery, and assorted goods. To Australia, the chief articles consist of flour, lumber, tobacco, rice, spirits, and assorted merchandise, suitable for that distant market.

OF In our Court Journal will be noticed the arrest of a colored woman, named Elizabeth Wilson; charged

Potomac Railroad at its eastern terminus.

This, it will be seen, at once drives the work out the immediate valley of the Potomac and leaves it liberty to follow any route that may be found most gible between Alexandria and Bloomery Gap, the ter being the only point fixed between tide-water Paddytown. The coal owners who are experiented that hard share of the means of construnderstood to favor the common-sense in an of maintainly cross Ashby's or Snicker' Cap. The poor day last to urge their claims of the location.

[Winchester Virginian Alexandria and the coal owners who have met un in the coal owners who are caped and the work as nearly as possible an air and it will be about the work as nearly as possible and air and the coal owners who have met un in the coal owners who are experiently and t

NEW POST ROUTES,

The following new post routes have been established in this district, during the session of Congress just From Luray to Valleyshurg, in Page County.
From New Creek Depot, on the Bultimore and Qhi
Railroad, via Greenland, to Petersburg. From Capon Bridge to Hook's Mi

BOOK AND JOB PRINTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

LANKS, CHECKS, HANDBILLS, LABRIS, & OFFICE OF SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON

BLANKS—Deeds of Bargain and Sale and Deeds of Trust—Negotiable and Promissory Notes, &c., &c., always on hand.

TRIAL of SPRING IN PHILADELPHIA. Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

The Philadelphia papers of Thursday week centain full details of the evidence given on Wednesday, in the case of Spring, charged with the murder of Honora Shawand Ellen Lynch. Arthur, the son of the accused. underwent a long cross-examination, during which he stated that, while in company with his father, on their way to West Chester, some time since, they met three horsemen, when his father observed it would be a good thing to knock one of them in the head, and take his money—that there were plenty of drovers in that neighborhood, all with money; and soon after he placed a stone in his pocket, but the remonstrance of the witness prevented him from using it. They next went to the house of a woman named O'Hara, the obect of the prisoner being to knock the old woman down and rob her of money he knew she had; fortunately, several girls, whom he was under the impression had gone to church, were at home, and he therefore enquired for a different person, and then left. The witness alleged that he accompanied him to prevent the

The counsel for the defence undertook to show that the witness was an immoral boy and unworthy of be-lief, and putting the question to him where he got the coat he had on; he replied that he stole it from a boy in Market street, who was taking them into a store, and let it fall; he picked it up and went off with it; neverstole anything else, and would not have done that but for necessity and want; could not get employment. He further said he had been sunk down ever since lie got his father out of Sing Sing; his spirits were cast down on account of himself and sisters. He also testified as follows: His father told him that while Mrs. haw and Mrs. Lynch were resisting him for their ives, two little dogs came at him, and one of them bit him on the leg; he showed me the wound; it was fresh and bleeding. He said he once killed a man for \$70,000, and afterwards he found that the man had not a d-d cent about him. He said that it had never been found out. I asked him where it took place .-

He said ask me no more about it. John Ragan, a boy, testified that Arthur was quar-elsome, and went with a gang of boys called the Outlaws." John also said that Arthur had, on one

occasion, whipped him in a "fair fist fight."

John Finney testified that on the night of the murder, he was in the basement of Mr. McBride's house. and that Arthur came in there at 81 o'clock, and commenced playing dominoes. He remained there until 100'clock. Several other witnesses, including McBride, swore to the fact of Arthur being in the basement that night, and remaining there until between 91 and 10

On Tuesday night, when the prisoner was taken back to the prison, he sank very much. He had to be held up by the officers, and a stimulus was administered to keep him from fainting. He was in rather a ressed condition on Wednesday morning, and seemed to realize the danger of his condition.

the prisoner watched him with apparently deep interest. The son's manner was modest, intelligent, and respectful throughout, and he endured the test to his feelings with heroic fortitude. When the District Attorney was about to ask him if he had a hand-in the murder, Mr. Reed said : "Arthur, I am now going to ask you a question, and I want you to answer it truth fully. Did you assist in committing the murder?"— The lad replied in a manner evidently filled with emotion and truthfulness—"No, sir, I did not." He had previously stated that he had endeavored to screen his guilty father, until he ascertained he was endeavoring to fix the dreadful crime upon him.

It will be seen by the telegrophic dispatch in another column, that the prisoner was last evening found guilty of " murder in the first degree."

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

It is generally conceded that the Congressional elec-tions will be held on the 4th Thursday in May. Of course a Convention will be held by the democracy to nominate a candidate for this district. It is therefore important that the counties should hold meetings as soon as possible and appoint delegates, and that the time and place for holding the Convention should be agreed upon without delay. We suppose that some day between the 15th of April and the last of the month, would be acceptable to all concerned. As to the place it seems to us that Martinsburg is quite as accessible and convenient as any other point, but if this be not the place, then next, Charlestown or Winchester. A friend has suggested Harpers-Ferry, but we do not concur in the recommendation. We are willing, however, to consult and submit to the wishes of the majority. What say the Winchester Virginian and Romney Argus? We presume the democracy of Berkeley will hold a meeting on the 11th of April, Court day, for the appointment of delegates to the revocated convention.

to the proposed convention.

[Martinsburg Republican. With regard to the place, we think it would be well, if practicable, to vary usage by meeting at some other point than Winchester, but it has been proposed frequently heretofore, and in vain. The people seem always to prefer Winchester, as central and convenient; and we have no expectation that they will elioose differently now. The primary meetings, however, must decide. The majority of their voices will settle both time and place. Our friend of the Republican mentions some day in the latter part of April. As the convention to nominate for the Board of Public Works meets on Thursday the 28th, it will better suit those who may wish to attend both to have them on consecutive days; and this whether the Congressional Convention meet in Marlinsburg, Charlestown or Winchester. The attendance on both will be larger, and more apt to reflect the sentiment of the people—In our view, therefore, Friday, the 29th of April, will be the most generally acceptable day.

[Winchester Virginian. With regard to the place, we think it would be well.

BUSINESS OF THE OHIO RAILROAD. The report of the past month's business upon this road shows an increase of some six thousand dollars over that of the corresponding month of 1852. Two-thirds of this increase is upon the Washington Branch -leaving only an increase of some two thousand dol-lars upon the Main Stem of the road—though the main stem now extends to Wheeling, some hundred miles and more beyoud where the road was travelled in February, 1852. This is indeed but a sonny picture if omparison with what has been expected; and this, too, in a month remarkably mild and open, when not a day has been lost by snow drifts or other severe weather. But this we fear is not the whole picture. We have not the reports before us, and therefore only speak from perhaps imperfect recollection, but we are inclined to think that the revenue from the main stem is less in February, 1853, than it was in February, 1854. If this be so, it would seem to indicate either the absence of freight, or the want of accommodation and the ettergy to carry it. To which of these causes is this state of things attributable? This is a question deeply interesting to the whole city of Baltimore, and we hope will be satisfactorily explained by those who ought to understand it.—Ball. Anges.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

condition. There are four hundred and thirty-one matricular attending the present session, according to the catalogue just published. Among the students we notice the following: Powell Conrad and H. S. Eichelberger, of Winchester; Wm. M. Page, A. M. Bonham, Philip Nelson, and A. C. Randolph, Clark county; D. B. Lucas, J. Y. Beall, and J. A. Strait rlestown; J. B. Strayer, J. M. Littell and S.

ALEXANDRIA AND HAMPSHIRE ROAD.—The House Delegates has passed the Senate bill chartering Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railro Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railrois now, therefore, a law. The work of the ture would have been incomplete, if his improvement had been rejected. Independent the market it will create in Alexandria agricultural products of Loudour rick, Berkeley, Morgan, He apartice, and He the anticipations of the anextent that will the anticipations of the most sanguing.

Worth securing to a Vicenia city. worth securing to a Virginia city. It was by ar. SEGAR, in his admirable speech in

the bill, that they produce one-fifth of all one-seventeenth of all the corn, and one-the live stock, raised in the whole State.

The capital stock of the road is \$1.500,00 the State takes two-fifths, to be expen

The Legislature deserves credit for the the bill. Whether as regards trade or route is one of the most important ones



CHARLESTOWN: TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1853.

TO OUR OLD FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

As the present number of our paper may reach some portions of the country, and get into the hands of some individuals, who have not as yet been made acquainted with our misfortunes, we feel it our duty to say a few plain words.

On the morning of the 4th of March last, our Office Building and Materials, with our Bonds, Books and every slip of paper we had of any value in the world, was destroyed by fire. It originated, we have no doubt, from accident, as we would not believe if we could, that we have an enemy in the world so base, as to apply the torch of the midnight incendiary. The fire was discovered near three o'clock in the morning, but had made such progress that as to our own lding, nothing whatever was saved from the desolating destruction. The Store House of Mr. Henry L Eby adjacent was entirely destroyed, though he succeeded in saving a portion of his goods, as well as his books and papers. His loss, under any circumstances, is very considerable, and is entitled as he has received, the sympathy of this community. The fine dwelling of Mr. J. J. Miller, occupied by Dr. R. S. Blackburn, was also considerably injured, and the whole town as we learn, (for we were in the City of igton at the time,) gave promise of furnishing but food for the flame. A partial insurance upon our Building and Materials, which has been promptly paid, has furnished us the means of again starting our eque upon the uncertain tide of Time. In 1844, poor though not friendless, with a head that was willing and hands that were able, we returned to the home of our birth and the State of our devotion, to establish the "Spirit of Jefferson." Through the kind partiality of friends, and as the reward of an st desire to make a living for those who were deendent upon our exertions, our paper prospered beyond our most sanguine hopes or expectations from the day of its commencement until the hour of its des-truction. Content with realizing from our business, only enough to pay our just obligations, we had suffered to accumulate a very considerable amount of indebtedness, the evidences of which are now no where to be found. If our labore have been productive of any benefit-if our efforts are worthy of any rewardif the continuance of our journal can in any degree promote the public interest or subserve the public good, we shall confidently rely upon those who know themselves to be indelited, to make us a just reparation. As to the amount, we are forced in most instances to confide that to your own sense of justice. You will not give in we are sure, either sparingly or grudgingly, for the sum at best is too insignificant to yourself personally, whilst in the aggregate it is to us every thing. Whilst ione have ever been, or can be, more grateful for favors rendered, we do not solicit now, nor have we ever, gratuities at the hands of either our party or our friends. But the hard-earned proceeds of our toil, we have the right to expect, and too highly appreciate the character of our old friends

ly, than he has ever done before. OUR NEW ADVENTURE AND OUR MISFORTUNE.

to the laborer the fruits of his hire, and he will again

endeavor to serve you more faithfully, more efficient-

We again launch our bark upon the editorial sea. The colors-our old, tried and much cherished colors-float at the mast-head once more; and, as we again tread the quarter deck, we feel the assurance that, tried, as we have been, in the furnace of affliction-passing, as we have done, through the fiery ordeal-we still hold the more firmly to the principles we have always maintained, and that with the kind and generous assistance of our many friends, "we never will give up

It is well, for some reasons, to be visited with such misfortunes. When the breezes of prosperity swell our sails; our friends flock around us in such numbers, that it is no slander upon human nature and its frailties to say, it may be accounted for in other ways than by attributing it to disinterested devotion. But when the storm lowers, and clouds of adversity gather around, it is then, that the man who stands by us, when others fall away, may be ranked among the few true-hearted and sincere friends, who cling the closer, as we need him most. Misfortune is the magnet testing the true and detecting the false metal of

Few things are more painful than to find we have confided in an unworthy object-or trusted a traitor; and, on the other hand, nothing gives to the trueheart more exquisite pleasure, than to find in the time of distress, friends full of sympathy and sensibility, cheering, assisting and consoling us-the more, when the prosperity we enjoyed in common, "has taken to itself wings, and flown away."

We have been peculiarly blessed. Our friends have not deserted us. No man has had more reason to congratulate himself on the kindness of his friends than has the Editor of this paper. A little month has but passed away, and we are "as good as new." We have thrown ourselves upon the honor of our friends

-and we have not been thus far disappointed in our reliance. We desire nothing more than our rights .-We have lost the means by which we could enforce them-we regard them now as debts of honor. While they have ceased to exist as legal obligations, they have risen to a higher grade, resting alone upon the integrity of our true and tried political and personal

And now one word to our Patrons. We have butone word. "Do not give up the Ship!" our Ship! or, if that be too high-sounding a name for an old enterprize, now renewed, may we not call it a Sloop of War, under the wake of our glorious flag-ship, the "Constitution"-"old Ironsides!" We call on our friends to cheer up! Give us all the aid you can: give us your assistance in recovering our old subscription list, and enlarging our new. Let no old subscriber, now, forsake us; but let him return us his name, with several more, that we may go on our way

On our own part, our misfortune has braced our nerves for a new effort. We will labor more than ever to deserve success; and if a kind Providence shall smile upon our adventure, we will strive to breathe into our new paper, even more than we had in the old, of the true and genuine Democratic

"SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON." ADVERTISERS' NOTICE.

Through our Advertising columns to-day, our readers have opportunity of renewing acquaintance with many of the old Establishments, mercantile and otherwise, to which they have been accustomed to look for any new changes, improvements or alteration in things. Most of our merchants are now in the East, and will in a few days return with wair stocks replenished, and we shall be glad to, furnish the mans by which ole can be made acquainted, where the wast

the greatest bargains can be obtained .-'ertise, liberally yet judiciously, is the which men can do business, in this ce of progres, and the competition in trade. If you are ashamed ef your business, or afraid to invite pubsttention to your stock, much better close up and and all she as the experience of every man who now lab isiness on this principle of "penny wise

sh," fully exemplifies. WASHINGTON LETTERS.

dish in our paper to-day, letters from our of ton Correspondent, which will prove of con-They contain met only a recapitulation of the many impermut spessions which are likely to be considered by the General Government, but a glance at the history and condition of our own Commonwealth, which can notfall to be of reat interest to our readers. Whether we concur or not in some of the suggestions made by pondent, is a matter of no importance, yet we undertake to say there are few men more compe-tent of arriving at intelligent conclusions, or more able in their vindication, than is our corresponden "Franklin."

TO BE HUNG.

Negro George, the property of Mr. James Roper, of this County, was tried at the recent term of our March Court and sentenced to be hung on Friday, 20th day of May next, for an attempt upon the life of Mr Howers Brown. The attack was a most furious and rovoked assault, and the life of Mr. Brown was only saved by his own power of resistance. Publi opinion cordially sustains the verdict of the Court, though it provides for the highest penalty known to our laws. The poor wretch seems to have but little usness of the terrible fate which awaits him. He nly about 20 years of age, and would have been en-ed to his freedom at 28. The execution, we presume ourse, will be public, for the force of example and

"WHO IS FRANK PIERCE!" -- Old Song.

onper, the answer to the question, which heads our article. Our answer to this puzzling enigma which perplexed the minds of the Whig party in the late Presidential canvass is, that he is the President of the United States, de jure et de facto. But this is not the whole answer, or any thing like it. Frank Pierce! who, one year ago, was only a distinguished citizen of New Hampshire, battling in the Hustings, with cFoss, Fogg & Co," (a late, but now defunct, concern,) Magistrate of twenty-five millions of people-com-

out respect of parties, than has any President since the days of Monroe and Jackson. Our readers have read, or if not; they have opportunity of doing so in our paper to-day, his inaugural -that admirable chart for the cruise of the Government during the next four years. Who has picked a flaw in it? The National Intelligencer thought it had. full, fair and unbiassed expression of the public sen-But that venerable fault-finder with Democratic principles, admits he was mistaken-that the Inaugural

was right, and so far so, that even he could find no fault with it. Greely does not like it-and it is shrewdly suspect

ed, that Parson Foss "loathes" it. Mr. Pierce's Administration opens with a glorious promise. The principles of his Inaugural, and the manliness of its tone; the appearance, manners, bearing and character of the President leave no doubt of ment of that administration which the Democratic party have raised to power—and we greatly mistake the man, if he should not deserve, that the country in its future history should enrol his name high in the list of its most distinguished patriots and states-men; and reckon his administration as one of the most progressive, yet conservative—one of the truest to the rights of the people without any diminution of efficiency in the essential powers of the Government; in fine, one which shall be true to itself—to the interests of the country-to the preservation of the Union-and, above all, because necessary to each, true to the Constitution of the confederated States.

COUNTY DELEGATES.

The time has come, when it is the duty of the Denocratic party of Jefferson to be taking the initiatory steps as to the nomination of two suitable persons tobe presented as candidates for the next Legislature from this County. The time of the election will be on the 4th Thursday of May, so far at least as the election of members of Congress and the General Assembly is concerned. We have in the present Legislature, for the first time so far as the memory of man runneth to the contrary, two good and true Democrats, who have always been faithful to their principles and the trusts reposed. We feel ourselves authorized to say, the promptitude with which our losses have been and have indeed been requested on several occasions so to state, that neither of them desire to be candidates for re-election. Yet we cannot doubt that they will cheerfully surrender their own personal feelings, and | General Agent for the State being Mr. Carson of Winit may be, sacrifice their individual interests, if upon consideration, the party demand their services. They by Advertisements in our paper, as Agent for the were elected against every disadvantage, and we ha- | Hartford, no less than the Valley Insurance Company,

enjoy in a more preeminent degree the confidence and respect of their brother members, or have more faithfully or efficiently subserved the interests of their constituents, than have Major BENJ. Moon and John T. Gibson. On all questions of State policy, they have voted honestly, conscientiously and consistently, and as nearly approximating the sentiment and wishes of the county as any other two men could have possibly done under similar circumstances. If, under any contingency, these gentlemen are willing to be re-nominated, they will doubtless receive it, and as to the result, why nous verrons. By way, however, of concentrating public opinion, and affording the several districts of the County an opportunity of conferring together, we have been requested to give notice that a County Convention for the purpose of nominating two suitable persons to be presented as Candidates for the Legislature, will be held at the Court-House in Charlestown on Monday, 18th inst., (April Court-day.) at 21 o'clock, P. M. The time and place for the holding of the District Meetings, will be found in another column. We hope the people of the several Districts no less than the Delegates appointed to attend the Convention, may feel interest enough in the result to se-

cure a general attendance. CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Through our advertising columns, we present several excellent Houses to the patronage of our readers. The Dry Goods Store of Mr. J. EDWARD BIRD, Market street, Baltimore, is one among the largest and best establishments of the city. We had opportunity a day or two since of examining his magnificent stock of Silk and Dress Goods generally, as also Canton Crape Shawls, new style Paris Vesites, Mantillas, &c., besides a large and general assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and every article that could be desired for the wholesale and retail trade. Those of our county merchants who are now visiting Baltimore, cannot do better than to give Mr. Bird a call. The fushionable Hat Establishment of J. L. Mc-PHAIL & BRO., Baltimore, is already so highly appreciated by our Valley Merchants, that it is but necessary to say their arrangements for the present season. are more varied and extensive than ever before. CUSHING & BAILEY also of Baltimore, Booksellers and Stationers, offer peculiar inducements for the

The wholesale Grocery House of Messrs. McBride, New York, is one among the largest and best Houses of the city. Its proprietors eminently deserve the liberal patronage they are receiving.

OUR ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have received from many quarters, substantial evidences of sympathy in our misfortunes, greater than we could have expected, and from many sources that we had no right to anticipate. Though these free-will offerings may amount in the aggregate to but little, as compared with the heavy losses we have met, yet they are none the less appreciated, or those who have so kindly remembered us, ever to be forgotten. Their names are deeply engraven upon on recollection, and we shall endeavor at least to show that their generous confidence has not been misplaced We may have too much pride upon the one hand, and too great a reliance upon our own innate energies and perseverance upon the other, to believe that we could ever be placed in that condition in which we would be but a mendicant upon the bounty of our friends, vet we have nevertheless enough of gratitude in our heart, for its warmest emotions to be aroused, by the licited evidences of sympathy and kindness which we have rece ed. To one and all therefore, who have contributed in any way to alleviate our misfortunes, do we return our most grateful acknowledgments, and our hope is that no similar misfortune

To our brethren of the press, of both parties, are we under many obligations, for the kindnesses extended, and the sympathy expressed, at our misfortunes. We are conscious that we are not deserving many of the kind notices which have been taken both also requested in the same paper, to be held at Leesto be more worthy than ever of their good opinion.

WHAT SAY YOU? In but few establishments of our county, do we feel more just pride, than in the progress and improvement which is being made in the work manufactured at the Coach Factory of our good friend HAWKS. He employs none but the most competent workmen, uses nothing but the best material, introduces at any and every expense, all the improvements which are being made, and is now turning out some of the handsomest and most superb specimens of Carringes, Buggies, French Chaises, &c., which have ever been seen in this section of our country. His prices are reasonable, and his work warranted .-Where the necessity then, of any citizen of our coun ty going abroad, to purchase any thing in the Coachmaking line, when they have at their own doors an establishment recommending itself to the support of every man in the community, and its proprietor, though not to the "manor born," yet identified with our people by sympathy, by feeling, and by interest and "who is every inch a gentleman."

A Democratic meeting on Monday last in Augusta minated Dr. C. R. Harris for the State Senate, and Messrs. Alex. Waker, J. H. Skinner and Absalom Koiner for the House of Delegates, to represent that county in the next General Assembly.

GOOD NOMINATIONS.

But few appointments have been bestowed upon more worthy of receiving it, than that of WILLIS MMAN as Governor of Minnesota. As a member from Indiana, as an officer in the Mexias an able, firm and consistent Demo-

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

We publish on our first page, a suggestion from the Winchester Virginian; that the Congressional Convention to nominate a candidate for the next Congress from this Congressional District, should be held in that town on the day succeeding the one recommended as the time for holding the Convention to nominate a candidate for the Board of Public Works. In this we fully concurred, both as to time and place, but the county of Warren having taken the initiatory, in the matter, and recommended Winchester as the place for holding, and Wednesday the 27th of April as the time (the day preceding the one —a gentleman to whom few looked as to a leader in the busy times of the commencement of the last lialf deference to her recommendation that the other countries the her recommendation that the other countri of this most famous century -He is now the Chief | ties acquiesce in the suggestion. It is a matter of nogreat concern as to time, so it be early enough, or manding this moment more of public confidence, with- place, if it be convenient of access, yet it is highly important that both should be definitely settled. If

therefore, no good reason can be assigned for a change. we think it desirable that the time and place suggested by the Warren meeting, Wednesday, 27th of April, be regarded as fixed and the other counties of the District make their arrangements accordingly for a timent. With the county of Loudoun added to our District, as it has been, the Democratic majority has of course been greatly reduced, though amply sufficient for all practical purposes if we are only true to ourselves. If we go into that Convention, we are for its nominee, for if its action is to be a mere farce, and its recommendations disregarded; it much better nev-

er be held. There must be concession, compromise every thing for measures and nothing for men, or defeat is certain and inevitable. It is not only the the purity in practice as well as elevation in senti- privilege but the duty of every Democrat in the District, to canvass fully and freely the claims of those who are likely to be presented for a place so important in its character, and of such interest in its bearing, as the next candidate for Congress, yet when the District has spoken, fully and fairly, why let all acvain imaginings dissipated. Democrats, what say

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Our own experience has fully demonstrated the great benefits resulting from that careful foresight, which will induce a poor man to guard around his little all, with the best means at his command. An insurance having been effected upon our Building and Printing Materials, the former in the Franklin Company of Philadelphia, and the latter in the Company of Hartford, Connecticut, both of which have been paid, has proved to us in a business point of view, of incalculable advantage. To the kind attentions of Messrs, Herbert and Borrs, the Agents for these Companies, are we greatly indebted, no less for met, than the preparation of the papers necessary to establish the evidence of the fact. Mr. Botts has given up his Agency for the Franklin Company, the chester. Mr. Herbert still continues, as may be seen discharge of his duties. These are all solvent and responsible Companies, and as the most watchful care sometimes fails to ward off the destructive element, what better investment can be made by any property holder than a small pittance each year, as some guaranty against total loss? FREE NEGROES AT THE NORTH.

We find in Noah's Sunday Times the following desription of the free negroes at the North: Passing down Nassau street three or four persons were standing inside of a store talking to a black man, and they invited us to come in. 'Here is a black man,' said one of the gentlemen who wishes to sell himself as a slave for \$150. We entered the store, and saw a short, stout fellow rags, with a good countenance and no indication

'Where do you belong?' 'To New York. I was born here.' 'Don't you know that you cannot sell yourself as a

'What am I to do? I can get no work; I have had no breakfast; I am almost naked; no one cares for me, and I have no friends. Is it not better to have a good master whom I can work for, and who wil lence of domestic slavery, while it exhibits the rank hypocrisy of the abolitionists. They could raise \$2,000 to purchase the liberty of two mulatto girls and yet allowed a poor black to offer to sell himsel as a slave to save himself from starving in a free

Northern State.

Being in New York a week or two since, we made it an object so far as opportunity presented, of inquiring and looking into the condition of the free ne groes of that city. As a whole, it is among the most miserable, besotted and degraded class of people that inhabit God's earth. It would not only shock the sensibilities, but would be scarcely credited, were we to recapitulate some of the scenes which came under our own observation. Even passing down the great thoroughfare of the city, hemmed in by its mignificent palaces, and literally jammed with the beauty and fashion of its people, we met not less than five or six big strapping negroes' half-naked, each carrying a string of noxious looking, gaping mouthed fish heads, which they had gathered from the purlieus of the market .-Getting in their midst, we inquired what in the world they were going to do with those things? Their re sponse was, "cat them of course, we havn't had a mouthful to-day, and Mr. can't you give us a shilling?" With this colloquy we left them, contrasting in our own mind the happy condition of our slaves, as compared with these worse than brutes, whom the fanatics of the North would have us believe they regard with such filial devotion. Where is the slave in Virginia, who is either expected or required to make his dinner on fish-heads!

LOUDOUN COUNTY.

There is always a great multiplicity of candidates for the Legislature from this county, and each recur ring election opens anew a most animating and exciting contest among the patriotic Whigs of Loudoun. Jonas P. Schooley, Geo. W. Nolan, Robert T. Luckett and John M. Orr, have been recommended as suitable candidates, and the half not yet told. Thos. Purcell, Esq., whose announcement we publish to-day, is an "Independent" candidate, not averse to support at the

hands of either party. The Democratic party of Loudoun, whose numbers are increasing daily, and whose influence is hereafter to be felt to a very considerable extent not only in the local affairs of the county, but the political arrangements of our Congressional District, have recommen ed as candidates for the Legislature, Col. John W. MINOR and J. T. WHITE. They are both gentlemen having strong claims upon the county for support, and would represent its interest with credit to themselve and benefit to the county. If it be possible, with the immense Whig majority, to elect either, it would be a source of great congratulation. The following noti appears in the Loudoun Chronicle of Friday last:

"MR. EDITOR: You will please announce, Hon. C. J. FAULKNER, as a candidate for Congress from this District. Subject to the action of the Democratic Convention. A meeting of the Democratic party of the County is burg on Monday next, for the purpose of appoint Delegates to the Convention to be held at Winchest inating a candidate for the Board of Public

Works, as also the District Convention for nominating candidate for Congress. Ry-The Night Train on the Winchesier Railroad will hereafter leave Winchester, at 7 o'clock, passing Charlestown at 81 o'clock. The time for leaving Harpers-Ferry will remain as heretofore, 1 o'clock after the arrival of both the Eastern and Western

8G- Charles Mason of Iowa, has been appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate to be Commissioner of Patents, in place of Silas H. Hodges, re-George W. Manypenny of Okio, to be Com of Indian Affairs, vice Luke Lea, removed.

00- Mr. A. HOLLIDAY, member of the late He of Representatives from Virginia, addresses a card to his constituents to decline a re-nomination for

Mr. Holladay represented the Fredericksburg Di trict. It will be much altered by the new apportion

(G) Our good friend Johnson, the Butcher, has fa rified the old saw, that a friend in need is a friend ndeed. In the midst of our misfortunes, he has kept our lips well greased by some as fine specimens of I eaf and Mutton as have ever been slaughtered in our county. For all of which remembrances, he has our kindest acknowledgments.

No-The wife of Mr. John C. Rives, editor of the Vashington Globe, died a few days ago, in the 43d year of her age. After a protracted illness, Mrs. Cass, the estimable consort of General Lewis Cass, also detol this life on Monday last, at her residence in

THE INAUGURAL.

In style, the Inaugural is vigorous and compact, hough more distinguished, than such papers usually are, for elegance and grace. It is a condensed abstract of Democratic thoughts in our day—that is, of the ange in practice, which Democratic principles will

take in the coming four years. As to our foreign policy, the President is liberal. road and comprehensive in his views, and bold and manly in their avowal. He lacks alike timidity and ashness—he possesses both boldness and prudence The American citizen cannot, in his judgment, go. from outrage, wrong and danger. Rights are always to be enforced in his favor though the Lion roar, or the Captain-General of the Queen Isle threaten with he guns of Moro Castle—and wrongs are never to be the guns of Moro Castle—and wrongs are never to be submitted to, unless amply repaired, and must ever be redressed by whomsoever they may be perpetrated. Good faith to, other nations is a sacred duty—a non-performance of which is National infamy. If Cuba can be acquired consistently therewith, General Pierce will not decline the opportunity from any "timid forebodings of evir from future expansion."—
He has read the history of his country thus—Louisians. Toyas and our Mayican acquisitions ana, Florida, Texas and our Mexican acquisition have augmented our power—have made us more pr perous, and not less free—and have failed to real he croaking predictions of Federal and Whig sooth-

yers, of ruin, disaster and woe. General Pierce regards the Monroe doctrine as sound—and any thing less than the Monroe doctrine "as totally inadmissible." He thinks that wars to uphold some future balance of power on this continent, are to be anticipated from colonization "beyond present jurisdiction," by any European power; and that our safety demands a denial of such right on their part. We may, therefore, infer that British outrage n Central America, of this general Monroe doctri and of Treaty stipulations, as well as joining Britain with us in an adjustment of Nicaraguan relations, will all be regarded alike as inadmissible by the firm and decided "Man of the times."

The Union forever, says General Pierce, based upon the rights of the States—a Union limited "to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the Constitution —a Union, not dangerously concentrating all power in the General Government, but "regarding strictly the limits imposed upon it by the Constitution of the United States." His sentiment is-The Union and the Rights of the

States—both combined—inseparably, one and forever.

Slavery is a Constitutional institution. Right to slave property is a Constitutional right. Has a man from New York a right to the writ of habeas corpus in Virginia? The Virginian is equally entitled to his fugitive slave in New York—and we apprehend Gen. Pierce to lay down a different doctrine than Judge Paine, by recognizing the right to a slave, even in a Free State, if only in transitu. The Fugitive Slave Law must be enforced-not reluctantly-not by permission—but cheerfully—actively, and according to established judicial decisions.

Such, in brief, is the Inaugural. It is brief, but to the point, and to every point. If he sails by his chart, we can safely sail after him, without fear of rocks or shoals. He will preserve the Union with the Constitution, while he will thus avoid the Scylla of Disunion, he will shun with equal care the Charybdis of a terrible consolidation.

COUNTY MAP.

The great convenience which has resulted, and the nandsome manner in which the Maps of the Counties of Jefferson and Berkeley have been gotten up, has induced an effort to furnish similar ones for the counties of Frederick, Clarke and Warren. Mr. WASHING-TON BLYTHE, (says the Winchester Virginian,) known for some years to the citizens of the three counties as zard nothing in saying, that no two men in that body and none can be more competent or efficient in the an eminently reliable and practical surveyor and enin it as fast as the necessary regard to precision will admit. A large mass of materials is in his hands, and daily augmenting. We have seen the draught, in its present state; and it, promises to be a production of great merit and beauty. The scale is one inch to the mile. The cost of publication in the first style of lithography will be very heavy. Subscribers will receive it at five dollars per copy.

DINNER TO MR. FAULKNER. At Harpers-Ferry.

The untiring energy and zeal with which the Hon. CHAS. J. FAULKNER, the Representative from this District, prosecuted his application before Congress for National Armories, has very justly endeared him to the people of Harpers-Ferry. As a slight testimonial of their gratitude for the efficient services rendered, it will be seen by the proceedings of a town meeting which we publish in another part of our paper to-day that a Public Dinner has been tendered to him, and which will most likely come off about the 21st inst. Extensive preparations are in progress to make it quite a grand affair, and many of the prominent men of the country are expected to be present. By next week, the time will be definitely ascertained, and it should be the pleasure of every citizen of the District to appropriately honor those who, as connected with this question, have been faithful to the rights of the people, liberty of speech and freedom of action.

OUR NEW PAPER.

Though, under the circumstances, we have man casons to be proud of our issue of to-day, yet it is by no means what we had hoped it should have been Having received our types by piece-meal-under a press all the time to get our paper out at the earliest moment practicable, as well as having to encounter several difficulties with our new press and new rollers-the former we have not had time to arrange to our satisfaction, whilst the others need a little use to render that good service which we hope they will do in the future. We not only design to make our paper of interest in its contents, but creditable as a specimen of mechanical execution, to the community in which it is located. Give us, friends, but a little time and your kind support, and we shall accomplish all, if not more, than we have promised.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

We have gotten so far behind as to the proceedings of this body, that we can have no hope in the present number of our paper of giving any intelligent or satisfactory account of its proceedings. It is very strongly suspected, that both Houses will adjourn by Monday next, though there are many matters of importance yet to be acted upon. We shall publish a ist of all the Acts passed, which can be of any general interest to our readers, as the best we can do under present circumstances.

U. S. SENATE.

This body has been in session since the 4th of March last, considering the various recommendations of the President. Some quite animated and interesting discussions have occurred as to the Treaty stipulations, in which our own among other distinguished Senators, have taken quite a prominent part. The session will terminate, it is supposed, on Thursday or Friday next.

WEST POINT CADETS.

Among the appointments made by President Fillmore, of Cadets to the Military Academy at West Point, is the following from Virginia-T. G. Baylor, 1st Congressional District: R. K. Meade, Jr., 2d; E. Cartin, 7th; R. Murphy, 10th; Wm. S. Parran, 11th; Wm. P. Smith, 12th. John F. Magruder, of Va., has been appointed a cadet at large. The cadet from the Allen C. Hammond, Charles Stookey, Richard D. Sea-10th District, is the son of Dr. Dennis Murphy of Berkeley county, and we are told is a youth of great | son and James Walker. The Committee having repromise, and one eminently deserving the honorable | tired for a short time returned, and through their ction he has received.

OF The Rev. THOMAS SEWALL, of the Methodist Church, has resigned the Clerkship in Washington, which he has been holding for two or three years past, to return to active labor in the christian ministry. The Secretary of State has addressed to Mr. S. a handsome letter, in which he assures him of the pleasure it would have afforded him had it comported with his sense of duty to have remained in his

We acknowledge our obligations to Septimus H. STEWART, of this town, for a handsome lithographic Portrait of President Pience. It is beautifully executed, and well worthy gracing the parlor or drawing-room of either Whigs or Democrats. The official vote at the last Presidential Election, has at last been obtained from every county in Virginia, and stands-

Majority for Pierce and King14,346

The election bill, as passed by the House of Del-gates, provides for the election of members of the ieneral Assembly and Representatives in Congress on the fourth Thursday in May. The time for election of Commissioners of the Board of Public Works is not fixed by this bill, but a separate bill proposes the ourth Thursday in May for their election also. ... The Georgetown, D. C., Advocate of Friday, ays— Another bank bearing the name of "Lafayette," has

been started in our town. The "Mechanics" Bank' we see it stated, has closed, leaving some of its creditors in the lurch. The sign of the Bank of America, here, of which little is knownThe Circuit Court for Loudonn county will mmence its Spring Term on the fourth Monday of the present month,

THE NATIONAL ARMORIES.

The paper immediately preceding the burning of ur office, &c., should have contained a letter from Vashington, (but by some failure of the mails did not arrive in time, and was consequently destroyed,) in which we attempted to give a full and faithful ac-count of the legislation of Congress, as to the National Armories. Yet, as it is a question in which many of our readers have an important interest, we subjoin the following letter copied from the Morning Post of Springfield, Mass, which will no doubt furnish information to some and be of interest to all.

Correspondence of the Springfield Post.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, March 12, 1853,

Editor of the Springfield Post: Knowing that the question relating to the Superintendency of the Armories is of absorbing interest to the people in and around Springfield, and being impressed by information from that quarter that the history of its rise and progress is in some of its parts imperfectly understood, I propose to give you in a brief manner an account of the proceedings of the two Houses of Congress on that question.

It will be understood that nothing but the ordines.

and results can be given within the proper limits of a newspaper letter yet the merits of the subject may be made intelligible.

made intelligible.

During the winter of 1851-2, petitions were circulated and numerously signed in the neighborhoods of Harpers-Ferry and Springfield, praying Congress to restore the civil superintendency as it was prior to the year 1841. Many hundred names were affixed to these petitions, and they were mostly presented to the House of Representatives, and referred to the committee on military affairs on the part of the House. Several of the petitions were returned to the Senate, and they were referred to the military committee of that hey were referred to the military committee of that In the month of March the committee of the House

of Representatives agreed upon a report, which was some afterwards published in a newspaper in the neighborhood of Harpers-Ferry, and copied into both the papers of this city. In a few weeks after, the report was also published in the Boston Traveller and other in and The report, although agreed upon by the commit

tee unanimously or nearly so, early in the sessio was not presented to the House until August 13t when the report and bill providing for the abolition of the military superintendencies and the restoration of civil were submitted. The subject had to take its chance among a vast amount of other business upon the speaker's table, and it was not reached during that ion. On the 1st day of February, Col. Gorman of diana, a member of the military committee, moved the following amendment to the military appropria-

" Provided. That from and after the first day of July next, so much of the act of Congress approved August 3d, 1842, as places the national armories under the superintendence of an officer of the ordnance corps, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and from that day, the said Armories shall be under the system of super-intendence which existed prior to the passage of the said act of Congress.

A very animated debate ensued on this proposition, and it was sustained by Messrs. Gorman, Faulkner, and Ingersell, and opposed by Messrs. Evans, Stanley, and Wilcox, but no question taken. On the 3d day of February, the discussion was continued by the same speakers as before but no question taken. The same speakers as before, but no question taken. The subject came up again Feb. 11th, when the amendment was ably supported by the same members as before, and opposed by Mr. Davis who finished the speech he commenced on the 3d, and also by Messrs. Stanley and Wilcox. The question was now taken by yeas and nays, and they stood yeas 87, nays 59, giving a majority in favor of civil superintendence

ner Mason and Hunter, and it was opposed by appeared to be a majority against concurring, but pate, amendments were proposed by Senators Davis and Shields, to the effect that discretion should be left to the President, as to the appointment of civil or military superintendents of the Armories, and also authorizing him to appoint a commission of civilians and military men, to make a thorough examination

February 24th, the debate was renewed, and the endment was advocated by Senators James, Bayard, Houston and Rusk, and it passed by a ma ority of two votes. Here the subject ought to have ended. The House had passed their amendment by a large majority, and the Senate by a small majority. A reconsideration was moved however, and it was supposed carried by one majority, and a long debate ensued, which was not settled that day. Just before the adjournment it was discovered that there was an error of the record of the preceding vote, which if set right would just reverse the vote for reconsideration as just recorded, and refuse to reconsider—con-sequently if there had been no mistake in the record of the vote to reconsider, the amendment of the House would have become a law, and the matter would have peen set at rest. But in the meantime Mr. Davis' mendment was before the Senate and the subject

was again up.
On the last day's debate in the Senate, the subject was elaborately argued, and some new speakers ap-peared. Senators Douglas, Rusk, and Downs partic-ularly distinguished themselves on the civil side, and Senators Butler Shields and Phelps, for Mr. Davis' amendments. On taking the question there appeared to be five majority for the amendment, and in that shape it went back to the House. It was rather resenators who were known to be strong for the civil superintency were absent, two of whom had just spoken in its favor, and there was ground to suspect

that they were designedly called out.

On March 1st, the subject came up again in the House, the question being on agreeing to the amend-In this discussion the members were limited to five minutes each, and the time was zealously used by Messrs, Faulkner, Leicher, and Gorman, on one side and Messrs. Wilcox and Evans on the other, and on taking the vote a majority was found to concur with the Senate in their proposed amendment; and as the matter now stands, the President is authorized to appoint military officers or civilians to superintend the Armories: and he is authorized to appoint a commission composed in part of civilians and military men, who shall make a thorough investigation of the management of the Armories. A few remarks on matters connected with this ex-

In the first place it was manifest that the military gentlemen were very numerous at Washington during the time, and that they took an active part in rected towards defeating the advocates of civil administration, and to effect the object, several abandoned for the time being their posts of duty, and planted themselves in the lobbies of the Capitol. low this can be justified I will leave for others to

The chief incident in the whole transaction, was the error in the record of the vote of Senator Bright of Indiana, which finally had the effect of altering the whole result from what both houses had by fair and I cannot doubt that he will take such me under the act, as shall entirely satisfy the advocates of a civil superintency of the Armories, C, S,

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. At a meeting of the Democracy of Berkeley county, held at Billmire's Hotel in the town of Martinsburg, on Monday, the 14th day of March, 1853, (it being the first day of the quarterly Court of said county.)

in pursuance of previous notice-Dr. G. A. HAMMIL was called to the Chair, and Thomas G. Flagg was The object of the meeting having been fully stated and explained, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Chairman to appoint a committee of eight persons from different portions of the county to consider men were appointed said committee; Dennis Murphy,

irman submitted the following resolutions which were cordially and enthusiastically adopted with but

man, A. W. Porterfield, John Sincendiver, James Ma-

Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the great ability which he has displayed in the discharge of the public duties of his station—the great energy and industry with which he has maintained the local interests of his District; the fidelity and promptitude with which he has attended to the numerous personal wishes of his constituents, and the kindness, courtesy and urbanity, which all have received in their official intercourse with him, entitle him to our grateful remembrance and acknow-ledgments.

Resolved. That the Democracy of Berkeley county have the fullest confidence in the purity and soundness of his political character and course, and in his firm and faithful adherence to the cardinal and funlamental principles of Democratic faith.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting that the Democracy of Berkeley county desire his re-election to that station which he has adorned with his talents and eloquence, and where he has rendered such dis-tinguished services, not only to his District, but to

olved, That the recent Inaugural Address of Resolved, That the recent Inaugural Address of President Pierce, in all its sentiments relating to our foreign and domestic policy, and more especially in its bold and manly declaration, that the Fugitive Slave Law, shall be faithfully and rigidly executed, has already given to the country satisfactory assurance that the Democratic party was not mistaken in the confidence which it reposed in his firmness, patriotism and nationality, and that we look forward without fear or apprehension to the next four years to a presperous and glorious administration of our pational affairs.

Resolved: That the Democratic papers vi the Dispersion of the prespective of the Democratic papers vi the Dispersion of the Democratic papers vi the Democratic paper

Resolved, That the Democratic papers of Gir District, and the Richmond Enquirer and Washington Union be requested to publish the above proceedings, And thereupon the meeting adjourned sine die.

G. A. HAMMIL, Chn. THOMAS G. FLAGS, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The revival of the Spirit of Jefferson—the Enaugural Address of President Pierce—its indications of Foreign and Domestic Policy, &c.,—the President in the White House—appointments and removals from office—Foreign appointments—Office-Seeking, and reflections upon it—Congressional Canvass, &c. WASHINGTON, March 26, 1853.

JAMPS W. BELLER, Esq.—Dear Sir —I am much leased to learn that the "Spirit of Jefferson," phoix like, is about to rise from the ashes, and sine hope that the intelligent population in whose midst it is located, will cherish and sustain it with even a more liberal patronage than that bertofore exte to it. I mean no empty flattery to you, when I say that no paper in the State laisa right to claim a larger patronage upon its merits, more than the "Spirit of Jefferson." Having been an attentive reader of its columns from its first issue, I have learned to apprecolumns from its first issue, I have learned to appreciate it highly, and now feel the loss of it very much. As a local journal, it has labored effectually to advance the varied interests of your county and surrounding country. As the earnest and steadfast friend of Constitutional Reform, it extended a powerful aid to the accomplishment of that great work, which it is the constitution of the complishment of the great work, which is destined, so soon as its practical workings can be tested, to exert a tremendous influence upon the advancement and promotion of the great interests of Virginia, and to secure for her even a greater renown than that which now shines so brightly upon her escutcheon—and as a journal devoted to the principles and doctrines of democratic faith, it has always been the bold and determined champion, yet tempered with that gentlemanly courtesy and for-bearance which has won for it an influence and character throughout "the range of its acquaintance," of which you may well entertain an honest pride. With such a character, the "Spirit of Jefferson" cannot be destroyed by fire, but must rise above the smouldering ruins of its burnt MATERIAL, not only in a new dress, but with a redoubled power and force, and an increased support from an intelligent community.

I was much pleased to see that your misfortunes did not depress your energies, but that you went on at once to repair your damages. We are advised in the good Book to take our afflictions as lessons of future good. The poet says:

"Now let us thank th' eternal power; convinced That heaven but tries our virtue by affliction: That oft the cloud which wraps the present hour, Serves but to brighten all our future days."

In the way of news, I have nothing of a tangible haracter to communicate to you, other than you daily see in the papers from this city. The new administration seems to be gliding along quietly and systematically, and nothing is known of its policy, farther than has been disclosed in the admirable Inaugural Address of the President, of which no class of our citizens complain, except the abolitionists, which of course, everybody expected, and about which nobody cares a brass button. The truth is, the doctrines of the Inaugural Address are unexceptionable, and clearly demonstrates the happy se-lection of the people. The "National Intelligencer" pretended to be alarmed upon its first reading, and sought to create "a raw head and bloody bones" about fillibustering, and which its thousands of little echoes all over the country caught up, but its "sober second thoughts," have changed its tune, and it has done the General the amende honorable in very handsome style. There can be no doubt at all, that the policy laid down by General Pierce in relation to our foreign Affairs, is the true one, and the announce ment of that policy is so emphatic and unequivocal—and yet couched in such terms as to give offence to no one—that foreign nations will respect it, and in framing their own diplomacy, will exercise a just and prudent care not unnecessarily to fly in the face of Surely such a policy is much more wise and effioverloaded with caution and characterized by a timprousness which destroyed our force of position altogether. I do not think the fault of that policy was so much the creation of Mr. Fillmore, as it was of the to dissipate into their air, such narrow views of the In this shape the subject came before the Senate, February 23, and the measure was advocated in committee of the whole by Senators Toucey, Cass, Davis, mittee of the whole by Senators Toucey, Cass, Davis, policy-both foreign and domestic-the conservative seeds of destruction planted in the very heart of their organization, and has driven more men from their party in the last eight or nine years than any other cause. It has been a fatal and Bourbonish blindness with them, that they could never tolerate such an

The Inaugural Address of General Pierce shows very clearly that he understands and appreciates that idea. Mark what I say, that his administration will be signalized in our history for its progressive and practical works, and yet so marked by conservatism as to preserve in fact the Constitution of his own country and the just rights of the rest of mankind. The country per se is progressive—its great and varied interests necessarily require progress, and above all is not free government (such especially as ours) necessarily progressive? Surely he has been a poor student of history who will not answer this question or himself in the affirmative.

Progress is not war—progress is not fillibustering—peace is the handmaid of progress. To preserve peace and honorable peace, is to let those with whom you have intercourse know that that peace must not and shall not be disturbed with impunity. Such, I take to be the position of President Pierce and his advisers. Indeed, there is no danger of war, so far as we can now see. Does England at this enlightened day-when all of her material interests are intimately involved with this country, and when they are every day becoming more and more complicated desire a war with us? Not at all. Does England the freeest government in Europe, with empires and despotisms all around her, desire a war with the freeest government in the world? Not at all. Does France want a war with the United States? Not with us? No one. Our institutions may excite their jealousy—policy may cause their sneers—as our example rises up before their enslaved millions "the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night." But they want no war—the firing of the first gun by any one of them lights the torch of rebellion at home which

yould consume every rotten throne in Europe. Enlightened diplomacy at this day, the influence of commerce, the destruction of time and space by the Steam Engine, are more powerful than the sword, and he great determiner of the thoughts of men, and the policy of nations. Imbued with this spirit himself, General Pierce will so direct his policy is to meet the rest of the world apon fair and just grounds, and take especial care while he maintains the honor of his own country, to give no cause of just offence to any other. There may be questions of great import in the womb of the future, which may in time loom up into importance, and require especial care, but so far as I can see, there is no question of fareign policy now pending which cannot and will not be amicably and honorably adjusted through the means of enlightened diplomacy—so mote it be. But should unfor unately this not be the case, the President and the co-ordinate branches of the Government are equal to the emergency, and the honor and interests of the country will be fully vindicated and maintained. This confidence is felt by the country—the Inaugural Address has clinched the public mind upon that point, and I hear no one expressing any other opinon, except some old political hucksters who are al-

As to the domestic policy of the administration, it is too soon yet to determine what it will be. So far as its Financial scheme is concerned, I presume that which is working so well in the Sub-Treasury and present Revenue System, will be let alone, except to make such amendments and alterations of details as time and experience may suggest for the better working of the System, and the new and developing interests of this wide-spread country may require.

Happily all such questions as a Bank of the United States, a High Protective Tariff, &c., &c., have been settled. They sleep the sleep of death. No one wishes to disturb their remains. Indeed, they would rather believe (so far as these questions are concerned) with the Infidel Philosophers of the French Revolution. "that death is eternal sleep,"

Our commerce is flourishing upon every sea-

nanufactures of every kind and description are laughing to scorn the old idea of Protection to Ame can industry. Even Pennsylvania has ceased her ery of protection to Iron and Coal. British Gold, that used to be such a bug-bear, is likely to flow into his land to seek investment in our stocks-our Buil roads, Lands, &c. So, what a prospect is there fore us, with a wise government, a plain, substantial and respectable economy in all things, and thirty years of peace at home and abroad, and who can calculate the power and influence of this great government! These views I draw from the state of the case, so far as I see it. General Pierce has the confidence of the people now-let them con they see he is unworthy of it, and all will be well I have not yet been to pay my respects to the lresident, though he has had several reception days, and held a leves a few nights are, which we are reception days, and all sides to have been very brilliant and agreeable. I have, however, heard but one opinion from the who have called upon him, and that is, that he is Mesoived, That we hail with pleasure the return of our able and distinguished fellow-citizen and Representative, the Hon. Charles James Faulkner, after his laborious, useful and efficient service in the 32d Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the hail with pleasure the return of the whole have called upon him, and that is, that he is a lable and agreeable in his manners, and deports himself with that Republican simplicity and dignty which becomes the Representative of a nation of freemen. He is said to be industrious. dispatch of it. You perceive that there have been some reand appointments in the higher offices in the gift of the President and his Secretaries, but what their

this consideration from a democratic admini

who is?

The President has continued in their present of tions many of those now employed in the Forig service of the country, and whose long experiments and intelligence have made them ripe diplomated and whose position in politics are rather neutral that otherwise. Such men are John Randolph Clayan Theodore Fay, whose literary character is so much an honor to his country.

But we shall know before many months, wo who in the public offices of the country. Office-eling has become a regular profession now. It has mentable that it is so. Few indeed in comfort to homes in the country. Where the can make five in homes in the country, where they can make five lived dollars a year, should ever exchange me a a Washington with pay to double the amount, glaries here, doubtless, look attractive abroad

when they come to be realized and expenses paid, they dwindle away. Besides a man is here losing so much of his life, falling behind the progress of business and running the chance at the east of four years of being sent back to commence the race of life with those in full possession of the track. He comes in worse plight than an old Judge from the Beuch to practice with a bar in full plight and gear. Were I writing to a friend in whom I felt an interest, and who was consulting me upon the subject of public office, I would say to him if he were young and worthy, beware of the life of an office-holder—if you have an occupation or are about to choose one, whether it be that of a lawyer or a shoe-maker, whatever a may be, lay tion or are about to choose one, whether it he that of a lawyer or a shoe-maker, whatever it may be, lay everything else aside, and follow it alims, stendily and steadfastly, and though the path for a sine may be strewed with thorns, you will finally real the green and luxuriant pastures. The writer kinematic in his own career the folly of the opposite course.

I presume that you will soon find yourselves involved in your Congressional canvass. Virginia owes it to herself to send a strong, wise and experienced delegation to the next Congress. I presume you will delegation to the next Congress. I presume you will make a nomination by a Convention in your District.

The "Tenth Legion" District, I learn, will return Mr. Letcher by acclamation, a compliment most worthily bestowed. Virginia does not wear in her crown a jewel of higher value than that of John Letcher of Rockbridge. In all the intellectual, moral and personal quality of a man, "he is every inch a man." Very truly yours,

Internal Improvements in Virginia—the State Debt and Taxation—the election for the Board of Public Works—John Bruce of Frederick.

Washington, March 29, 1853.

James W. Beller, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I wrote to you a few days ago upon matters and things in general here, but there is a subject upon which I wish to address a few lines to you, and indeed in which I take a more lively interest than in anything affecting our National affairs. I feel a confidence that our Nation affairs are in safe hands, and that all of our great national interests, both at home and abroad, are in a prosperous and sound condition, and that by a prudent care of them, they must continue to grow in power and strength. There is no doubt at all, that every constitutional power that can be legitimately exercised to advance the improvement of the country, and connect its vast possessions, will be exercised by the present party in power. There are so few powers of this character in the Constitution, that can be legitimately exercised that produces will connect as gitimately exercised, that prudence will counsel a resort to them only under the most pressing circumstances, and then in such cases where the exercise of the power is perfectly clear. I am more and more convinced, the more I reflect upon and examine into the subject, that the safety of our institutions depends upon a strict construction of the Constitution. But the country must be improved and will be improved, and the respective States of the Union to whom the power appropriately and undoubtedly be-longs, will attend to these matters for themselves, by a fair contribution of State funds, and the passage of such wise and prudent laws as will call into invest-ment private capital, and stimulate individual enter-

prise in the great improvement and industrial pur-In this great work of improvement, Virginia (unfortunately for her best interests) has been too long a laggard. But now that she seems to be awakening up, and to be making an effort to shake off the errors of the past, and repair as far as possible the vicious ness of her old system, she is met on all sides by the memies of improvements with the cry of increased axation, &c. Now all this cry, has no other foundation upon which to rest than plausibility—no other meat upon which to feed than that which is dealt out by the hand of selfishness, and no other argument to support it than that every man must take care of him-self and expect no aid from the community, without an immediate return of a quid pro quo. Now a few moments of sober reflection, and the exercise of a lit-

private conversation and otherwise. . You know that wrong in conception and wrong in prosecution. The legitimate offspring however, of the old and vicious system of government under which we until recently have lived, with its marks of class legislation and sectional jealousy and tyranny every where indelibly impressed upon it. Under the old regime, millions dollars were spent, and a large State debt created without producing a corresponding good. Where indeed, can any one cast their eye over the Internal Improvement System of Virginia, and find one improvement in a state of completeness, worthy to be dignified with the name of one? The sectional power which resided in the mixed basis representation of the old Constitution, legislated for itself, and now when they find the power of the people acting upon and fishioning legislation, and preparing the means to pay the debt which the old policy produced, they are crying out, "see what an increase of taxation your white basis is producing." But who can be humbugged by this senseless cry? The legislation of the State under the suffrage basis representation, has not vet been tested through a single session, and of course any honest man must know and admit that the principal indebtedness for which the present legislature is now making the demand of increased taxation, is the tem of government, and left as a legacy to the new government as a token of remembrance of "the things that were." But even the debt which the old system has entailed upon the State, may be made a future good, in showing those who are to follow on in the mprovements of the State the errors of the past. I System must and will be continued until it reaches that state of completedness and perfection which so much becomes the great State of Virginia. Indeed, I cannot conceive a greater folly than for Virginia to abandon at this time a thorough and complete system of Internal Improvements. She must prosecute such she has already expended, and make up her mind, with all of her power, all of her wealth, all of her vast treasures to sink beneath the waves of prosperity and enterprise every where rolling around and over her. As far as she can ner. As far as she can the she must recover the folly and tardiness of the past. Had wisdom and proper foresight guided and directed her early counsels upon the subject of Internal Improvements, she would have chalked out her leading lines of Improvements to the Ohio—struck her first mattock west of the Blue Ridge, and thrown the whole of her power, the Blue Ridge, and thrown the whole of her power, and strength and wealth, upon those lines to the west-ward, which ere this time would have been completed and ready to connect with those over the level country of the ease, leading to our principal towns and seaports, and which could be constructed in one half the time and with a bare tithe of the expense. But what is our condition, with a few short, pur immense west, almost untouched and unexplored, except where the splendid improvement of a sister city (and a rival sister) traverses our territory, daily bearing the immense trade and travel which might just as well have been poured into our own lap, and into our own coffers, to have lightened the taxation of our own people, and to have increased her means of building up other improvements, advanced her com-merce, stimulated her manufacturing and mechanical stry, and placed an enhanced value upon every dollar's worth of property in the State. Our policy has well nigh ruined Virginia. The States to the South and North of us, seeing our course, have sur-

rounded us with improvements, and diverted trade and travel from us, which never could have been taken from us, if we had been standing on the banks

of the Ohio, (as we might have been) ready for it.

Indeed, many of these improvements never would have been made, had Virginia pushed forward her works, and precluded the necessity of their construction. But I cannot now stop to elaborate this argu-

ment—it is plain enough, and any common sen man will argue it out for himself.

I see-by the Richmond papers that the legislature is engaged in its usual annual discussion of the State debt, and that our old friends Yerby of Northampton and Goode of Mecklenburg, are exhausting their eloquence and their arithmetic in magnifying the inquence and their arithmetic in magnifying the in-debtedness of the State, and creating "the raw head and bloody bones" of taxation to frighten the people of the State into opposition to the further prosecution. of Improvements in the State. Now, I happen to be in-timately acquainted with both of these gentlemen, and to have served with both of them in the councils of the, State and I esteem both of them highly, as gentlemen of talents, and high-minded and honorable Virginians determined opponents of all Improvements, and come from regions of the State having little or no use for them, and where their people do not like the idea of having to pay taxes for improvements which are of no immediate benefit to them. They do not look to the great interests of the State at large—they reflect the continents and wishes of their own rights and hinc illæ lachrymæ—hence all this magnifying of the State debt, and all this cry about increased saxation. Now there is nothing plainer, than that the determined and hostile policy which these gentlemen an those who have acted with them have for years pursued upon the subject of Internal Improvements in the legislature, has produced the vicious and almost useless system that we have, and accumulated the debt which they now hold up to frighten the people of the State. They have opposed all improvements, and their votes combined with those who sought the improvement alone of their own section, was always powerful enough to kill any leading improvement in the west, and to shingle it over with mud turnpikes, the President and his Secretaries, but what their general policy will be, no one yet knows, but I ancline to the idea, that though the work may be arried on slowly and cautiously at first, yet the final result will be what they call here a general sweet.—
The crowd of office-seckers here has been immedse, but it has slackened off, and Washington will soon on the holyday dress which it generally wears a the end of the short session of Congress. So far as arrificiants and countymen are concerned, I can have nothing more of their chances of success, than water rumor puts forth. They are on the sea, the plesseem propitious, but the storm cloud may burst don their hark, and wreck her before they make a habor. I feel every confidence, however, that our friend sedinger will receive a Foreign appointment. I hope I may not be disappointed—if I am, then I woul insure the success of no one. If he is not entitle to this consideration from a democratic administration, an easy matter it is to take the state of facts, and twist them into such a shape as to make a very plansible argument on either side of it. Now, I have no doubt that the report of the Committee greatly exaggerates the indebtedness of the State, and I have as little doubt that the other side of the question is also deceptive and unreliable. Then let us take it for granted, that the debt of the State is something like

granted, that the debt of the State is son \$20,000,000, and it may yet require a caddition to complete our improvements cannot see anything to be frightened at is able to bear the debt, the larger am

there were configuratively no improvements in the As ill-judged and vicious as our Improvement Sys As ill-judged and victors as our improvements them has been, yet it has nevertheless increased the value of every species of property in the State, wherever its influence has extended. In eastern Virginia, where most of the improvements of the State are lo-cated, lands have increased in value, and negroes have almost doubled their price. A negro man, who 10 or 12 years ago could have been hired at \$40 or \$50 per year, now readily commands \$80 to \$90, and surely is much better able to bear taxation than he was when he commanded but a hire of \$59. Now to whom is the force and truth of this argument more to whom is the force and truth of this argument more apparent than to the people of your own county, and indeed to all the couplies of the lower Valley and western Virginia through which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and other improvements pass. Ten or fifteen years ago, lands in Jefferson could have been bought for \$30 and 35 dollars per acre, which their owners now value at \$50 and \$60, and pray have not the opening up of facilities to market, &c., through the means of public improvements, produced this the means of public improvements, produced this great enhancement in the value of your lands? Has not your slave property advanced in even a greater ratio than your lands? In fact, has not every species of property belonging to your people, and from which taxation can be guthered, increased in value? Has not your whole region of country, your towns, ac, increased in population and wealth? Will not like causes produce like effects all over the Commonstate. like causes produce like effects all over the Commonwealth? Surely so. Should your country, now well improved, desire to deny improvements to other sections and people who are without them? I should hope not. In fact, self interest, if no higher consideration, should influence the public mind in all sections of the State to hurry their great and leading lines of improvement on to completion, in order that they may be put in operation, and by their own working pay for themselves. These improvements, when completed will soon blighten the burden of taxation, and develope new sources of wealth in all parts of the Commonwealth. As they are, of course they can

burden upon the State. The well abused mid turnpike system of the west would even feel the quickening influence of the completion of the leading improvements. Many which now figure as dead horses in Mr. Goode's calculation, would begin to pay dividends. Many of them have proved to be useful, and have opened up valuable sections of country, before hemmed in by almost im-passable mountain barriers. But I cannot carry this bject too far-I am now beyond the limit which I had prescribed for myself.

Commonwealth. As they are, of course they can yield little or nothing, and should they be continued in their present condition must remain a perpetual

But it is necessary to the success of our Internal approvement System, that a wise and prudent econoshould be exercised in it, and hence the great importance to the people of the approaching election for the Board of Public Works. I hope the Conventions, which I see are to be held in the several districts, will make judicious nominations for this highly important and responsible trust. We ought to have men of acknowledges intelligence and practical business. riess qualifications, who are well acquainted with our whole Improvement System, and who have made the wants and necessities of the State in this respect, a subject of careful thought and consideration, and who will go to the work with a spirit and enterprise which all disregard sections and localities and compass the great interests of Virginia, as a whole State, and not as a State of fragments. This Board will necessarily have great control over and direction of the immense Improvement fund of the State, and much to do in shaping the destinies of these works, and the directorships, &c., who are to control them. The State will look much to this Board, and hold them to a just accountability for the discharge of their duties. I hear the names of several gentlemen proposed in your district, but there is no one who strikes my mind as so peculiarly suited to the place, as John Bruce, Esq. of Frederick. Every one knows Mr. Bruce to be a gentleman of fine talents, and business qualifications, and all who know his views upon the subject of Internal Improvements, &c, know that he would bring to the deliberations of the Board, the highest intelligence and a finel of the most useful and valua-ble information. He has also the requisite energy for such a place, and it seems to me that the honor this time qualit to begiven to the Valley. I should fairly tested by an able Board of Commissioners. I feel assured that the choice of your District could not fall upon a better man than Mr. Bruce. Let the people consider well the subject. Send strong and elligent delegations to the Convention.

Very truly, yours, OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

. FOR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

"That which we now require is a good teacher in each School; and, with a view to secure that object, and to introduce uniformity for the purpose of im provement, an experienced and able supervisor over all the schools and their teachers." citizens, I believe will be found an indispensable step to our success. Various other plans may be sugsted with a view to avoid the expense of the salar of this superintendent, but a good superintendent will save to us his salary ten times over, and by means of him alone shall we ever be able to organize and perfect an efficient system of respectable and useful common schools. Experience proves this wherever the common school system now flourishes and but one opinion there prevails upon the subject. The Hon. HORACE MAN'S Says-"In all communities where good (common) schools are maintained, faithful and intelligent supervision is deemed of vital importance, With a county superintendent this object can be se cured-with District superintendents," (our School issioners.) it never can be. If, therefore, you expect to have adequate superintendence, it is indispensable that you should have a salaried officer, who can visit all the Districts, and devote his whole time

"His salary should be such as in your section will and talent and qualifications, not less than the ncome of a good lawyer or physician."

Prof. W.M. McGurrry, of our University; says—"So far as my observation enables me to judge, a superin-tendent is an almost indispensable condition of suc-cess in the carrying out of any system of free (com-mon) schools. Such an officer will save to the enterprize more than ten times his salary, besides giving known any thing like desirable success without such an officer, and that with such an one (when to the whole movement system and efficiency. and that with such an one, (when at all ;

competent) reasonable success has been well nigh To these I might add the equally strong opinions of several other gentlemen best acquainted with the history and condition of the common schools, where time and experience have afforded the opportunity to form an enlightened opinion upon the subject-but those quoted above will suffice for the present.

As to the important question whether the superintendent should be elected by the people from amongst the residents of the county, or chosen by the Board of School Commissioners, from whatever quarter, the most capable and best qualified person can be obtained, as we do the Professors of our Colleges, though opinions may possibly differ, I incline to the latter.—
Upon this subject, Mr. Many says—"One of your own citizens of the proper literary qualifications and ex-perience in teaching would be better than a stranger, or person imported from any other State; but a man ignorant of teaching can do your schools but little good." This is unquestionably true. The person placed at the bead of our schools should be variously ualified. To experience as a teacher he should unite talents for business, high literary acquirements, and at the same time, if practicable, a knowledge of the people, if not of our people; and I-have no doubt, after inquiry, that it would be in our power, for a salary of ten or twelve hundred dollars, to procure the services of such a person. Fellow-citizens, ponder well this matter—do not give it up; for education is one of the great, if not the greatest lever for the elevation of the condition of

POSTMASTERS.

The following, among other appointments, have been made for Postmasters, by the President and confirmed by the Senate:

Thomas J. Henley, San Francisco, California. John Bowen, San Antonio, Texas. William D. Marrast, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Alexander Galt, Norfolk, Va. Thomas B. Bigger, Richmond, Va. Jacob Carter, Concord, N. H. Turner W. Ashby, Alexandria. E. A. King, Dayton, Ohio. Samuel R. Anderson, Nash-

APPOINTMENTS-For New York,-Collector of the Port, Daniel S. Dickinson; District Attorney, Charles O'Conner; Postmaster, Isaac Fowler; Sub-Treasurer, eral Dix; Naval Officer, Mr. Redfield; Marshal, Mr. Hillyer; Surveyor, Mr. Cochran.

For Philadelphia.—Collector, Charles Brown; Marshal, Mr. Winckoog; Postmaster, Mr. Miller; Super-intendent of the Mint, Mr. Petit; Naval Officer, Mr.

Eldred; Navy Agent, Mr. Day; Surveyor, Mr. Hale. VICE PRESIDENT KING.—Latest advices from Havana represent the health of Vice President King to be without improvement, and that he continues very feeble. He is looking forward with much anxiety to his departure for Mobile, wishing to breathe his last among his friends and neighbors. It is thought that he has

ived no benefit from his residence in Cuba, unless it be that the climate has prevented an increase of his

MARYLAND COAL TRADE.—We learn from the Climberhand Telegraph that, for the week ending the 26th, 41 hours, ladened with 4,195 14.20 tons of coal, descended the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. This is a slight falling off compared with the previous week, and may be, attributed to the sinking of two canal boats a few days since, which prevented boats from ascending. There were transported over the Mount Savage Railroad, during the week, 5,446 tons of coal, and over the road of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company 4,549 tons. Total transportation for the week, 9,995 tons, and since the 1st of January last, 72,656 tons, of which 55,030 were transported over re and Ohio Railroad, and 17,636 descend-

....Mayor Bartgis, of Frederick, Md., in his inaugural address, says the whole debt of the city, bearing interest, is \$31,973, of which \$25,573 were contracted for the water works. To meet the latter item, there remains to be realized from the lottery fund the sum of \$17,516. He recommends an increased supply of water as absolutely necessary; the introduction of gas light throughout the city, and an increase of the police. in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace, New York, and enormous rents are demanded for mere shells. A room in one of the wooden buildings, opposite the Palace, 25 feet front by 60 or 70 feet deep, was rented

thirty-five hundred dollars per year. ... Peter Miller, a merchant and worthy citizen of schester, Va., died suddenly on the morning of the last, in a store on Market street, Philadelphia. METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The recent session of the Baltimore Annual Confer ence convened at Hagerstown, and was a most harmo nious and interesting session. The increase of mem bership to the Church, as well as its contributions to religious and benevolent purposes, has been much greater than in any preceding year. The next meeting of the Conference will be held in Baltimore City, March, 1854. The following Appointments were

Winchester District.—Geo. Hildt, Presiding Elder. Winchester Station—John S. Martin. Winchester Circuit—A. G. Chenowith, James E. Armstrong.— Jefferson-William G. Eggleston, A. W. Wilson. Berryville-F. Israel, T. J. Stauber. Martinsburg George W. Cooper, W. H. Enos. Berkeley—Geo Stevenson, H. Gaver. Bath—J. Leaf, one to be su Springfield—Robert Smith, one to be supplied.—
Wardensville—Thos. M. Goodfellow, one to be supplied.—
Shepherdstown—J. S. Deal. Harpers-Ferry and
Bolivar—E. Welty, W. F. Speaks. Hillsborough
Thos. McGee, J. N. Hank, one to be supplied.— Leesburg—Samuel Rodgers, Londoun—Wm. Hirs Henry B. Ridgeway. Loudoun Mission to Colore People—F. C. Tebbs. Warrenton—John N. Coomb Pleasant Valley Mission—J. M. Granden. BALTIMORE APPOINTMENTS.

The President has made the following appointments for Baltimore: Collector-Ex-Governor P. F. Thomas. naster-Col. Jacob C. Davies. Surveyor-Dr. J. O. Wharton. Navy Agent-J. H. Briscoe.

Naval Officer—James Polk, Marshal—J. Wesley Watkins. Solicitor of the Treasury-J. C. LeGrand. VIRGINIA MEDICAL STUDENTS.

The commencement of the Jefferson Medical Collège took place in Philadelphia, Wednesday week.— There were fifty-four from Virginia, out of the two hundred and twenty-three graduates, nearly one-fourth of the whole! The following are the names of the

Virginia graduates: Wm. M. Ballow, J. G. Boatwright, C. S. Bowcock J. W. Brooks, J. C. Bryan, J. T. Butts, G. K. Cabell, C. W. Chancellor, H. B. Christian, H. J. Churchman, B. A. Curtis, T. V. L. Davis, W. G. DeGraffenreid, George H. Dinges, S. W. Darphey, N. S. Ford, J. M. Foreman, H. A. Goodman, W. C. Goodwin, J. M. Gray, T. D. Grizzard, A. J. Hamilton, W. H. Harwell, W. H. Henning, G. W. Kimbrongh, H. B. Lazier, William F. Lippett, N. W. Littell, J. F. Loving G. T. Luckett, J. E. Marable, J. T. Melton, B. C. Norment, Wm. R. Par-ker, W. R. Paramore, A. H. Powell, C. W. Powell, J. S. Powell, R. N. Price, A. A. Price, P. L. Richeson, R. R. Robinson, S. B. Scott, R. L. Simpson, F. H. Sims, C. Smith, T. J. Taliaferro, W. C. Taylor, J. J. Terrell, P. S. Thompson, T. Tyler, E. W. Wilkins, H. W. Willoughby, T. A. Yancy.

[Dr. J. M. FOREMAN, whose name is noticed above, is the son of Mr. JACOB FOREMAN, of this county, and we learn, passed his examination in a manner so creditable as to give great promise of future usefulness in his profession.]

DISTRIBUTION OF PATRONAGE.

Very great complaint is being made that Western Virginia has been, and is likely to be again, unequally and unjustly dealt by, in the dispensation of Governmental patronage. The following Card has been presented to the President, and appears in the last number of the Richmond Enquirer, attached to the Circular of Col Fayette McMullen, in which he announces himself as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 13th Congressional District:

The undersigned, members of the Virginia delegation in the Congress of the United States, respectfully represent that the Federal Patronage has been unequally and partially distributed in our State, to the dissa tisfaction of a large majority of the Democratic party; they insist that this inequality should be preve like to see this new experiment of the Constitution ed in future, and that the patronage should be so distributed as to do equal justice to all sections of the State; that portion of the State lying West of the Blue Ridge has generally been overlooked, and when it is reol lected that it is the strong Democratic portion, the in justice will be manifest. Let every part of the State have a fair share of the honors and offices, which the Federal Government has to bestow and we shall be content. Very Respectfully, SHERRARD CLEMENS,

CHARLES J. FAULKNER. J. LETCHER. FAYETTE MCMULLEN. J. M. H. BEALE, T. S. BOCOCK, T. H. BAYLY

H. A. EDMONDSON.

I am unimformed as to the fact alleged in the within paper, of the unequal distribution of the honors or the ointment of Federal offices, but would respectfully insist that careful regard should be had to insure equality in reference to such advantage in the two Divisions of our State. J. M. MASON, Washington, March 9, 1853.

I am in favor of a fair distribution of patronage b tween Eastern and Western Virginia—upon the past I cast no censure and pronounce no opinion, deeming it unnecessaryto do so. R. M. T. HUNTER.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A serious accident occurred on Sunday afternoon week, on the B. & O. R. R., 86 miles west of Cumberland, to the train which left Wheeling on the morning of that day. Two of the hindmost cars, containing about 50 passengers, were precipitated down a slope from a high embankment, by which eight persons were killed, and several others more or less wou The names of the killed are: Daniel Holt, of Balti-more; Aurelius Sallie, of S. C.; Louis Deline, of Cal.; Richard Clayton, of Wellsville, Va.; Miss Isaacs of Ind.; Mr. Lane; a child of Mr. Giese, of St. Louis; and Small a step-son of Mr. Murray. The dead and wounded were brought to Cumberland, and every attention was given them that possibly could be.

This is the first instance in which a passenger was ever killed on the Road since its construction, and great efforts will be made by the Company to prevent the recurrence of a similar disaster.

DEATH OF MRS. FILLMORE.

Mrs. Fillmore, wife of ex-President Fillmore, died at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, where she had been detained by sickness, on Wednesday morning last. She had been suffering with pneumonia for some time past, but no serious appr entertained until within a few days. The immediate cause of her death was suffocation, caused by an accumulation of water upon the lungs. Mr. Fillmore will have the sympathies of the whole country in this melancholy bereavement. The Senate paid the usual mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, by adjourning immediately on the announcement of

THE LATE MRS. FILLMORE. The Washington Intelligencer of Thursday morn

ing, says:-Mrs. Fillmore was the youngest child of the late Rev. Lemuel and Abigail Powers, of New York. She was attacked on the 6th inst., with bronchial inflamation of the lungs, which was soon followed with a suffusi of water, a combined disease was thus formed which resisted the most eminent medical skill. All that affection could suggest and a sympathising community offer, was most cordially rendered to the sufferer. She has left her bereaved family and friends a most worthy and estimable character; meek, unostenta tions, gentle, and dignified, she anorned every rention which she sustained; an affectionate wife, a tentle, and dignified, she adorned every relader and dutiful mother, and a most amiable and be

She endured the distress of her illness with singular patience and uncomplaining fortitude, remaining conscious and sensible till very near the last. She expired at 9 o'clock, A. M., without a struggle or a roan, surrounded by her afflicted family, in hope of blessed immortality. Her remains will be taken to Buffalo for interment.

loved friend.

As soon as the President was informed of the above nelancholy event, he addressed to Mr. Fillmore the following kind letter: EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 30, 1853.

My Dear Sir: Information has just reached me of the death of Mrs. Fillmore. I beg you to accept the assurance of my earnest condolence in this great be-Yielding to my deep feelings of sympathy, and in testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, I have directed the meeting of the Cabinet this day to be suspended, and the public offices to be closed.

I am, with great consideration, 1 our in FRANKLIN PIERCE. Hon, MILLARD FILLMONE, Washington. BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The following appears in the Alexandria Gazette

ROBERT J. T. WHITE, Esq., the present Senator of Loudoun, will be supported as a candidate for the of-fice of Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, in the Northern district of the State. Mr. White is a gentleman of high character, ability and intellig and having served several years in the General Assembly, is familiar with the system of Public Works.The Democrats of the 11th District of Virginia have nominated John F. Snodgrass for Congress.

NOTICE. THE undersigned have appointed Mr. GEORGE J. WELLER as their sole Agent for the sale of Rights of their Patent Threshing and Cleaning Machine, in the United States and Territories.

G. F. S. ZIMMERMAN & CO. Charlestown, April 5, 1853. FLOUR AND MEAL.--Prime White Wheat,
Family Flour, Superfine Red Wheat Flour and
Comment. For sale by
April 5.
T. RAWLINS & SON.

A LEXANDER'S & H. EASTER & Co.'s
best quality of KID GLOVES, for sale by
April 5. LOCK, CRAMER & LINE. KNITTING COTTON and Tidy Cord, of all numbers, for sale by April 5. LOCK, CRAMER & LINE.

5 BARRELS OF TAR and any quantity of Common and Old Ryc Whiskey,
April 5. LOCK, CRAMER & LINE. CRACKERS.--I have just received a supply fresh Water, Soda and Picnic Crackers. April 5, 1855. J. F. BLESSING.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 4th of January, FRANCIS J. TIM-MONS and Miss NANCY F. NEWCOMB, of Camp-bellville, Taylor county, Kentucky. On the 15th of February, by Rev. Mr. SLACK, Mr. B. F. McVEIGH, of Loudoun co., and Miss SARAH E. LANE, daughter of Edward Ferneyhough, of Albe-On Thursday evening, the 17th of February, by the

Gloucester county, and Miss SALLY NEVINSON daughter of James Lyons, Esq., of Richmond. On the 1st of February, at the residence of Mrs. M. DULANEY, in New Market, Frederick county, Md., by Rev. P. Light Wilson, WM. T. HERRING, Esq., of Mill Creek, Berkeley county, Va., and Miss AMANDA M., fifth daughter of the late Henry Stier. In Alexandria, on Thursday, the 17th of February, by the Rev. Mr. Micheau, Mr. NATHANIEL HAYS and Miss WINIFRED, eldest daughter of James W. SIMPSON, all late of Harpers-Ferry. On Thursday evening, the 24th of February, by the Rev. H. R. SMITH, Mr. BENJAMIN BROWN and Miss SARAH E. WHITE—both of Loudoun.

At Ellicott's Mills, Md., on the 24th of February, by Rev. Mr. Guven, DAVID FULTON, of Urbana, Ohio and Miss MARY E. MERCER, of the former place. In Warrenton, on Thursday, the 24th of March, by Elder C. George, Col. ROBERT G. WARD, of Culpeper county, and Miss MARTHA PICKETT, of the former place. On the 25th of February, by Rev. Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. DAVID P. KNEE, formerly of Pennsylvania, and Miss LYDIA McKEEVER, daughter of H. McKEE-VER, Esq., of Hardy county.

In Washington county, Maryland, on the 10th ultimo, by Rey. DAVID WILSON, Mr. PETER MILLER and Miss MARY ANN DEENER. On the same day, by the same, Mr. JAMES MIL-LER and Miss CLARA MARTIN, all of Harpers-On Tuesday, the 8th ultimo, by Rev. SAMUEL GOVER, Mr. HENRY McGAVACK and Miss MARY A. EWELL—all of Loudoun.

In Emittsburg, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the 7th ultime, by Rev. Mr. Ochbough, Mr. WILLIAM H. CROWL, of Berkeley county, and Miss ELIZA ANN HOKE, of Frederick county, Maryland. At Greencastle, Pennsylvania, on the 12th ultimo by Rev. Daniel Hartman, Rev. J. HERVEY EW ING, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Miss MARGARET ANN, daughter of Eu Stemm, Esq., of Washington county, Maryland. On the Bridge, at Harpers-Ferry, on the 13th ulti-mo, by Rev. J. F. PRICE, Mr. JAMES EVERHART and Miss SARAH E. SMITH—both of Loudoun coun-

On the 10th ultimo, by Rev. B. H. SMITH, Mr. IG-NATIUS W. BARRETT and Miss MARY C. REE-DER—all of Loudoun. On the 15th ultimo, by the Rev. T. W. GREEN, Mr. JAMES W. HURST, of Fairfax county, and Miss ELIZABETH J. MOUNT, of Snickersville, Loudoun On the 15th ultimo, by Rev. M. VALENTINE, Mr. BAKER SINGHASS and Miss ELIZABETH C. ZA-CHARIAS—all of Winchester. On the 17th instant, by the same, Mr. HENRY M. BAKER and Miss EMILY J. TAYLOR-all of Winchester.

On the 10th ultimo, by Rev. WILLIAM D. HANSON, Mr. HEETON BELL and Miss SARAH E. BEAVERS -both of Clarke county. On the 3d ultimo, WILLIAM REILEY, United States Navy, and Miss ELLEN T. ROCHE, of Washington city. On the 17th ultimo, by Elder C. SINE, Mr. JAMES KIDWELL and Miss MARY MENTZGAR—all of On the 22d ultimo, by Rev. Joseph Baker, Mr. TIMOTHY W. LOCK and Miss CATHARINE L. CRIM-both of Clarke.

On Tuesday, 29th ultimo, by Rev. C. W. Andrews, Mr. JAMES PINLEY, of Baltimore, formerly of Shep-herdstown, and Miss HENRIETTA A. SHEPHERD, daughter of Mr. JAMES SHEPHERD, of Martinsburg. On Tuesday, 22d ultimo, by Rev. SAMUEL GOVER, Mr. JAMES M. FRAME and Miss JANE ROBERTS -all of Louddun. In the M. E. Church, at Middletown, on the 10th ultimo, by Rev. John Allemong, Mr. J. W. WRIGHT, of Middletown, and Miss A. JACQUELINE, daughter of Isaac F. Hite, of Frederick county. On the 29th ultimo, Mr. DANIEL C. BURNS and Miss WINAFRED E. GORRELL, daughter of JOSEPH GORRELL, dec'd .- all of Berkeley county. On Tuesday morning, 29th ultimo, by Rev. T. D. HERNDON, Mr. WILLIAM B. LYNCH, Editor of the Washingtonian, and Miss L. ROSANNA, daughter of Burn P. Chambles, of Loudoun. On Thursday, 24th ultimo, by Rev. C. STALTZMAN, Mr. REINHARD JACOBS and Miss CATHARINE

WOLFT-all of Loudoun. On the same day, by the same, Mr. GEO. P. SOU-DER and Miss REBEUCA FRYE—all of Loudoun. DEATHS.

At the residence of her son, in Loudoun county, on the 15th of February, Mrs. THEODOCIA LEE, in the 73d year of her age, consort of the late Joshua Lee. On the 16th of February, after a lingering illness Mr. WILLIAM BENTZ, of Shepherdstown, ager about 35 years. In Harrisonburg, on the 21st of February, Mrs. MA-LINDA T. NICHOLAS, wife of Mr. Quincy Nicholas, and daughter of Jacob Rohm, sr., in the ——year

At Lectown, on Tuesday night, the 1st ultime, Mrs. MARY A., wife of Mr. George W. Nicely, in the 44th year of her age. In this place, on Wednesday evening, the 9th ulti mo., Mrs. EMMA JANE, consort of John Avis, jr. Esq., in the 28th year of her age. She leaves an affectionate husband and four small children to mourn her In Alexandria, on the 2d ultimo, HARRIET FOULE, aged 2 years, infant child of Charles S. and Harriet B. Taylor, of this county.

At Lectown, on Monday, the 28th of February last, WILLIAM THOMAS, infant son of George W. and ELIZA HENSON, aged 4 years and 11 months. In Libertytown, Frederick county, Maryland, on the 27th of February, CHARLES CARTER, son of Rev. DABNEY and MARY BALL, aged 4 years and 6 months At her residence, near Mt. Gilead, on the 26th o February, Mrs. SARAH DONOHOE, in the 77th year of her age. At the residence of Mr. VINCE, near Neersville, in

Loudoun county, on Thursday, 24th of February, Mr. HAMILTON HOUSEHOLDER, aged 26 years. On Friday evening, about 9 o'clock, 11th of March, at Sappington's Hotel, in this town, WHLLIAM LISLE BAKER, Esq., in the 35th year of his age. On Saturday morning, 12th of February, after a pro-tracted indisposition, Mr. HIRAM BOWEN, of Marinsburg, formerly of Charlestown, in the 46th year

In Taylor county, on the 29th of February, sudden ly and unexpectedly, Mrs. JERUSHA B. PAYNE wife of JOHN PAYNE, and daughter of the late WILLIAM JENKINS, of this county, in the 29th year of he age, leaving a disconsolate husband and four sma children to mourn their irreparable loss. On Thursday morning, the 3d ultimo, Mr. WIL-LIAM BANE, near Shepherdstown, aged about 56 On the 5th ultimo, near Shepherdstown, MARY E. daughter of JACOS and MAGDELENA KLIEN, aged I year, 9 months and 28 days. On the 5th ultimo, in Loudoun county, Mrs. RE BECCA LITTLETON, in the 61st year of her age.

On Friday, 4th ultimo, of pneumonia, WILLIAI, in the 4th year of his age; and on Monday, the 17h, GEORGE, of the same disease, in the 2d year of his age, children of Charles W. and Mary Poisal of Martinsburg. On the 25th of February, AMELIA, aged 2 years month and 18 days, daughter of Mr. George Syvola

On the 3d ultimo, in Martinsburg, Berkeley com-ty, TAYLOR McSHERRY, son of JONATHAN and L. Duble, aged 4 years, 3 months and 22 days. On Thursday, the 3d ultimo, VIRGINIA, daugher of Daniel and Susan Bonder, of Shepherdstown, ager

In Washington City, D. C., on the 18th ultino, WILLIAM C., son of WM. C., jr., and MARY J. C. LIPSCOME, aged 6 months. On the 27th of February, at his residence, in Columbia, Chirot county, Arkansas, JOHN W. SPERLY, son of Peter G. Sperry, of Winchester. On Monday, 7th ultimo, KATE, daughter of Clas. and ELLEN GATRIL, of this county, aged 2 years. At the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. G. Vyn-koop, in Hedgesville, Berkeley county, Miss ELZA-BETH MOUNTZ, aged 22 years.

At Greenway Court, near White Post, on the 17th altimo, Rev. THOMAS KENNERLY, aged about 65 On the 13th ultimo, Mrs. EMILY GRAYSOI, in her 37th year, wife of Benj. F. Grayson, of Liray,

In Millwood, Clarke county, on the 12th u Mr. JAMES RYAN, aged about 74 years. At Saratoga Springs, on Sunday, the 13th ultino, of emorrhage of the bowels, Mrs. MARIETT B., wife hemorrhage of the bowels, Mrs. MARIETT B., wife of Rev. R. W. Bailey, of Staunton, Virginia, and 43 On Sunday, the 27th ultimo, BETTY WITHOW, daughter of George C. and SUSAN EMERT, near shepown, in the 5th year of

On Tuesday morning, the 29th ultimo, of Goup, ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of REZIN and LIZABETH SHUGERT, of Shepherdstown, aged 3 yers, 3 At Harpers-Ferry, on the 11th ultimo, Miss ELIZA-BETH McDANIEL, eldest daughter of Mr. As McDANIEL, in the 39th year of her age. On Friday morning, the 11th ultimo, SALLI VIR-GINIA, daughter of JAMES L. and SARAH E. CHAP-LINE, of this county, aged about one year. On the 14th ultimo, DANIEL SUMMERS, gcd 2 years, 3 months and 11 days, son of DANIEL 6. and MARY A. SNIDER, of Martinsburg. On Monday, 28th ultime, in Loudoun count, after a protracted illness, Mr. JOSEPH W. BEATY in the 22d year of his age, son of Josiah and Marth. Beaty, dec'd., formerly of Leesburg. In Berkeley county, on the 23d ultimo, Mrs NAN-CY VANMETRE, consort of Mr. Adisha Vanietre, in the 51st year of her age.

On the 13th ultimo, Mr. CONRAD MENSER, of Martinsburg, aged about 36 years.

On the 25th ultimo, Mrs. MARTHA F. C. HARMAN, aged 30 years and 2 weeks, consort of Mr. JNO. M. HARMAN, of Martinsburg. Near Springfield, in Hampshire county, on the 16th ultime, after a short but painful illness, Miss MAR-GARET A., daughter of Levi Cain, Esq., in the 17th year of her age.

COOK STOVES.--Always on hand a sample of the very best Cook Stoves now in use, and very cheap. T. RAWLINS & ON. A XES, AXES. - Just received a lot of Heavy
Axes, some of them handled ready for use.
April 5. T. RAWLINS & SON. ATHERIALOIL LAMPS.—For salea large assortment of Oil Lamps, of different sizes and Patterns.

April 5, 1853.

L. M. SMITH.

DOTATOES, -15 bushels Potatoes for face

DEMOCRATIC MASS: MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS:

Prepare for the Spring Canvass. Meetings of the Democratic party of Jefferson will be held at the time and places indicated below, for the purpose of appointing,

1st. Five Delegates to represent said District in a County Convention to be held in Charlestown on April Court-day, for the purpose of nominating two suitable persons to be presented as the Democratic candidates for the Legislature from the county of Jefferson.

2nd. To appoint Five Delegates to represent said District, in a Congressional Convention proposed to be field in the town of Winchester, on Wednesday, 27th of April, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Con-3d. Also to designate, Five persons empow-

ered to represent said District in a Convention also to be held at Winchester, on Thursday, 28th of April, to nominate a candidate for the Board of Public Works, for that portion of the State designated as District No. 3. The County District Meetings will be held, at

Charlestown, in the Court-House, on Friday next, 21 o'clock, P. M. Shepherdstown, at Joseph Entler's Hotel, on Saturday next, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Harpers-Ferry, at Mrs. Carrell's Hotel, on Saturday night next, 71 o'clock. Smithfield, at the Public School House, on Saturday evening next, 3 o'clock. Kabletown, also on Saturday evening next, 3 o'clock.

It is to be hoped these meetings will be held at the time indicated, so that the names of the several delegations appointed, may appear in the "Spirit of Jefferson" of Tuesday next. April 5, 1853. Free Press and Shepherdstown Regis-

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. A meeting of the Democratic party of Berkeley will be held on Monday the 11th inst, (court day,) at Billmire's Hotel, at 2 o'clock, The object of the meeting is to appoint delegates to the convention to be held in Winchester on Thursday, the 28th, to nomi-nate a candidate for the Board of Public Works; to choose delegates also to a congressional convention and to act upon the nomination of candidates for the

ter requested to copy.

next House of Delegates. DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A Meeting of the Democratic Party of Loudoun county will be held at the Eagle Hotel, Leesburg, on the 11th day of April, (Court day,) for the appointment of Delegates to the Democratic Convention for the Eighth District and for other purposes. A full attendance is desirable. By order of the April 5. Democratic Committee,

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. A Meeting of the Democracy of Clarke will be held at Berryville, on Saturday, the 9th of April, at 12 M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Legislature, and for appointing delegates to the Convention to be held in Winchester on the 28th, for nominating a candidate for Commissioner of Internal Inprove-ment; also, to a Convention for nominating a candi-date for Congress for the Eighth District. DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN PAGE.

We have been requested to state that a meeting of he Democracy of Page will be held in the Courthouse, on Thursday, the 14th of April, for the purpose n Winchester on the 28th instant, for nominating a candidate for Commissioner of the Board of Public Works; and also, to a Convention for nominating a candidate for Congress in the Eighth District.

Special Potices.

OUR OLD SUBSCRIBERS. Whilst we have endeavored, by every means in our power, to secure the names of all our old subscribers, yet we have fulled to do so by some two or three hundred. We shall send a copy of this paper to every Postmaster to whose office we can recollect, or received any information, of having sent our paper, and most respectfully request that they will be kind enough to furnish us the names of any or all ersons who have beretofore, or may wish to become, subscribers to the same. In many instances we have no loubt failed to call to mind some of our oldest and best friends, who we are sure will have charity enough to believe that it is no intention

on our part to "cut their acquaintance," but a sheer necessity which prevents a renewal. And this, we regret to say, we are only able to do, by the assistance of the Postmasters, and the kind co-operation of our friends.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. House of Representatives, Feb. 18, 1853. To the Voters of the Third District in Virginia for electing a Commissioner of the Board of

Public Works: expectedly received solicitations from various parts of the Third District to become a candidate for the Board of Public Works.

If you think I can be of service to you in this new position, you are at liberty to command whatever of ability I may possess to promote in that connection the best interest of my native State.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. M. H. REALE.

J. M. H. BEALE.
To the Editor Spirit of Jefferson. 83-We are authorized to announce Col. ANDREW KEYSER as a candidate for re-election to the House of Delegates of Virginia from the county of Page.

April 5, 1853—te NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER Of-We are authorized to announce THOMAS PUR-CELL, Esq., as a candidate to represent the county of Loudoun in the next Virginia House of Delegates. April 5, 1853—te*

The Presbytery of Winchester will meet in this town on Wednesday, the 27th of April, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. [April 5, 1853. 3-The Pew Rents in the Old Presbyterian Church were due on the 1st instant. Persons wishing to rent Pews in the New Church can apply to C. G. STEWART or THOMAS RUTHERFORD.

April 5, 1853. "V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Offices are: Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chest-

365 Always on hand at Buck's Maminoth Clothing store, sign of large pants, neartheast corner of Union and Second streets, Philadelphia. The citiof Union and Second streets, Philadelphia. The citizens of Charlestown and Vicinity are particularly invited to call at the Mammoth Clothing store, which is noted for cut and elegant fit. The Clothing is made of the best and finest cloth, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Remember readers the large Check Pants. Be sure and call at L. BUCK'S,

Northeast corner of Union and 2d streets,
April 5, 1853—3m Philadelphia.

h-strange. -- A gentleman was seen yesterday looking for a good and cheap Clothing Store. Being a stranger, he had never heard of Rockhill & Wilson's at which all the spectators were amazed. He was soon shown the way to it, and was so satisfactorily supplied, that he is going to buy all his clothes there, and send all his friends to the cheap store, No 111 Chesnut street, corner of Franklin Place, Philadelphin.

tainly opened as soon as competent Teachers can be provided, and which will be done in a few weeks.

R. S. BLACKBURN. March 5, 1853-3t. [F. P.]

FISH, FISH, FISH. THE season is now at hand and I am supplying the public with FRESH FISH. My boats are constantly running, so that at all times the public can be accommodated. Call on my Agent, Mr. Israel Russell. Harpers-Ferry, April 5, 1853.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—The subof Watches, and Jewelry, consisteng iti part of
Gold Lever, Lapine and Duplex Watches, of
all prices, Breastpins Ear-rings, Gold Guards, Vest,
and Fol Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, &c., to which we
invite the attention of the public. Watches carefully
Remitted
C. G. STEWART. April 5, 1853. BONNETS.--Just received 12 dozen Straw, Braid,
Gimp and Neapolitan BONNETS, of the
atest Spring style. Also, 4 dozen pair of Spring
tyle BONNET RIBANDS. All of which can

d will be sold 75 per cent. less than they were eve refore offered.

April 5.

LOCK, CRAMER & LINE, SPARRY'S RHEUMATIC AND NERVE LINIMENT, a certain cure for the Rheumastism, for sale by JOHN L. HOOFF.

April 5, 1853. (ROCERIES. -- Prime N. O. Molasses, Crushed, A Loaf, Pulverized, Refined, and Brown Sugars, Mondal and Dipped Caudles, Adamantine and Sperm ditto, Coffee, Tea, Cheese, and all kinds of Groceries. - Apr. 5

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 1, 1853. CATTLE.—There were offered at the scales on Mon-lay 700 head of Beeves, 450 of which number were sold to city Butchers and Packers, and 250 were driven to Philadelphia. Prices ranged from \$3 a \$4.25 on the hoof, equal to \$6 a \$8.25 net, and averaging 3.75 ross.

HOGS.—We quote nominally at \$6.75 a 7.25, dulk
COFFEE.—We note sales of about 2000 bags Rio at

\$\frac{2}{3} a 9\frac{2}{3} cents.

FLOUR.—Howard Street Flour.—The market on Saturday, under the effects of the Steamer's news, was uite flat. We could hear of nothing doing on 'Change, both buyers and sellers declining to operate. On Monday the market became settled, and sales of 600 bbls. straight brands were made at \$4.62\frac{1}{2}\$. The inquiry at this figure was active. On Tresday sales were made of 300 bbls., and the market was firm, as the stook on heard wasvery light. of 300 bbls., and the market was firm, as the stook on hand wasvery light.

On Wednesday a sale of 200 bbls. straigh thrand at \$4.63, and 300 bbls. at \$4.62. Later in the day the market was firmer, and 250 bbls. were sold at \$4.75. On Thursday there were sales of 1000 bbls. at \$4.75. The stock was light and inquiry fair at this rate. Today sales of 800 bbls. were made at \$4.75. Some holders were asking a shade higher, while hayers declined operating beyond this figure.

City Mills Flour,—Sales during the week were uniformly made at \$4.75. Today, however, holders are firm in demanding \$5.

CORN MEAL.—Sales of Baltimore bbls. at \$3.12;

The inspections of Flour for the week are: 21,365 barrels and \$30 half barrels. Also, 1,505 bbls. Corn Meal. GRAIN.—Wheat.—We quote good to prime reds t 100 a 105 cents; white at 105 a 105 cents; and of annily flour whites at 108 a 112 cents.

CORN.—To-day we quote at 51 a 52 cts. for white, and 56 a 57 cts. for yellow.

OATS.—We quote Maryland at 34 a 36 cents.

CLOVERSEED.—Sales this week at \$7.50 a 7.75 per bushel.

MOIASSES.—We quote New Orleans 28 a 29½ cts.;
Cuba 21 a 24 cents, and Porto Rico 24 a 29 cents.

BACON.—We quote Sides at 7½ a 7½ cents, Shoulders at 6½ a 7 cents, and Hams at 12½.

LARD.—We note sales of 800 kegs Western Lard at 10½ cts. cash, and 25 bbls. do. at 9 a 9½ cts.

WHISKEY.—We quote bbls. at 23½ a 24 cents, and bbds at 28 cents. hhds. at 23 cents.

WOOL.—Tubwashed 37 a 40 cents, pulled 34 a 372 cents, unwashed 27 a 30 cents.

ATEXANDELA MARKET

ì	AUEXANDRIA MARKEI.
	FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 1, 1853
	FAMILY FLOUR, per bbl \$5 50 a 6 50
ı	SUPERFINE FLOUR, per bbl
	WHEAT, (red) per bushel
	Do. (white) do
	RYE, per bushel
	CORN, (white) 0 50 a 0 52
į	Do. (yellow)
į	OATS, per bushel0 38 a 0 40
	CORN MEAL 0 65 a 0 70
ł	BUTTER, (roll)
í	Do. (firkin)
į	BACON, (hog round)
200	LARD9 50 a 10 00
	CLOVERSEED
	TIMOTHY SEED
	PLAISTER, (retail)
	GEORGETOWN MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 30, 1853, FLOUR, per barrel......\$4 62 a 4 7

WINCHESTER MARKET. FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 31, 1853.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY SAML. HARTLEY, AT THE DEPOT. WAGON PRICE, STORE PRICE. BACON, new, per lb.....08 a 081 09 a 91 7. Thomas Hite.

BEESWAX25 a 00 25 a 00 8. L. P. W. Balch.

CLOVERSEED6 25 a 6 50 - 6 75 a 7 00 9. W. O. Macoughiry.

FEATHERS45 a 00 40 a 45 10. Thomas West.

FLAXSEED, per bushel...95 a 1 00 1 00 a 1 10 11. Martin Swimley. GRAIN-WHEAT......85 a 90 OATS...........28 a 31

CHANGE OF HOURS.

Dreis of Winche and & Poromac Rails APRIL 2, 1853. O and after Monday next, the 4th instant, EVENING PASSENGER TRAIN for I J. GEO. HEIST, leave the Ticket-Office at 7 o'clock, P. M., daily mlays excepted. CARPENTERING AND JOINERING. THE subscriber returns has most sincere thanks the citizens of Charlestown and neighborhood, the liberal patronage he has received in the last five years; and hopes to merit a continuance of the same. He is always ready to execute work at the shortest notice, and will make it his interest to suit the times in

He has procured a set of Draughting Instruments and having made himself acquainted with Architecture, he is prepared to Draught and give plans and proportions for all kinds of work in wood. He will also make and carve to while Continuous to while Continu also make and carve to order Capitals for columns in the different orders of Architecture at the shortest notice. Always on hand SASH of various sizes for win-Those wishing to patronise him will address him through the inail, or verbally at Charlestown. ral satisfaction given.

Charlestown, April 5, 1853-1y FOR THE SPRING. WE are now prepared to offer to the admiring gaze of the ladies and gents of Jefferson, a large and extensive variety of wearing apparel and comfort, which we flatter ourselves will compare favorably with those who pursue a legitimate mercantile life, and have the welfare and interest of the community (in which they have and ever expect to reside) at heart (in which they have and ever expect to reside) at heart.
The ladies will find a general assortment of Dress
Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Edgings,
Insertings, Under Sleeves, Collars, Neck Ties, Mouslins, Berages, Granadines, plain and figured Brocade Silks, plain and figured Swisses, Jaconet and Mull Muslins, English and French Chintz, and in fact every variety of Dress Goods, that taste and fancy coul aggest.
Gentlemen will find a general arsortment of goods,

uited for the season, embracing the newest and mos suited for the season, called desirable styles.

For house-keepers, we have Table and Toilet Covers, of the latest designs, Sheetings of all widths, which we stand ready to guarantee, with many other articles which will add to the comfort and convenience of your household.

LOCK, CRAMER & LINE. April 5, 1853.

BERRYVILLE HOTEL. THE subscriber having leased the above well known Hotel, in Berryville, Clarke county, begs leave to inform the travelling public, that he is now ready to receive guests. He is also prepared to accommodate Boarders, either by the day, week, month, or year. HIS TABLE will always be furnished with all the varieties, which the season and market will afford: varieties which the season and market will afford; his Bar with the choicest Liquors, and his Stable with the Best hay, grain, and ostler.

As he intends to make this his pern As he intends to make this his permanent residence, he will spare no pains in endeavoring to render those who give him their custom, both comfortably and happy. He flatters himself, from his long acquaintance with business, and the manners of the world, that he can please the most fastidious. His charges will be as moderate, as the expenses of any good public house in this section of country will justify.—He; therefore, invites all to extend to him a share of their custom.

Receiville April 5 1853 Berryville, April 5, 1853.

BARNUM'S HOTEL. THE undersigned, late proprietor of the United States Hotel, takes pleasure in informing the pub-ic that he has leased the above Hotel. The building has undergone a thorough cleansing from bottom to top, and is now in first rate order for the reception and nteel accommodation of all those who may please patronize it. No exertion will be spared to make his establishment one among the best Hotels.

I have associated with me in business; my son, Thedore W. Evans—it will be conducted under the firm of W. Evans & Son. The old patrons of the United States, and the public in general, are respectfully re-quested to continue their support to this House.—

65- Enquire for "Barnum's Hotel." Cumberland, April 5, 1853. FRESH FRUITS, &c. I HAVE just received a fresh lot of Fruits, among which will be found

4 boxes Oranges; 2 boxes Lemons; 12 "Raisins; 2 "Citron; 2 cases Prunes; 2 Frails Almonds; 20 drums Figs; 1 frail Dates; NOTICE.

I DEEM it advisable to notify those who are interested in the continuance of a Female School in
Charlestown, that I in common with others, am using
every exertion to re-establish the School lately under
the charge of Mr. Williams, and that it will be certainly opened as soon as competent Teachers can be
provided, and which will be done in a few weeks.

2 "Brandy Feaches; 1 frail Dates;
3 doz., jars preserv. a Pine Apples;
2 "Brandy Feaches; 1 cask of Currants;
12 "London Brown Stont, for family use;
5,000 of the best Havana Cigars, of the choicest brands.
I am also receiving daily; Oysters for Pickling.—
Families can be supplied by leaving their orders at
my Fruit and Confectioner'y Store.

April 5, 1853.

J. F. BLESSING.

ORPHAN BOY.

ORPHAN BOY.

ORPHAN BOY is a beautiful dark dun, with black image and tail, 16 hands high, nine years old, and fook a premium at the Baltimore Cattle Show in October last.

He will stand during the chauing season, commencing on the 25th of March and ending on the 25th of June, at the following places, viz. On Mondays, Thesdays and Wedhesdays, at the subscriber's stable, and on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, at Vincent W. Moore's stable in Charlestown.

He will be let on the following conditions: For insurance, \$6.50—irregular attendance of parting with the mare, forfeits the insurance. Every precaution will be used, but no responsibility for accidents, should any occur. any occur.

(cf-The undersigned offers a premium of \$5 to him who shall be owner of Orphan Boy's best colt, of six month's old, in the autumn of 1851.

April 5, 1853.

W. J. BLACKFORD. SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS, for side by April 5. LOCK, CRAMER & LINE.

CUNDRIES. -- Pocket and Embroidery Scissors,
Mill-Saw Files, Tongue and Groove-Plane-Bits,
Key Rings, Carpet Tacks with Leathers, Brass Head
Nails, Brass Sauffers, Cooper's Compasses, Bells for
Hanging, Broad Axes, Tar Buckets, Hook Hinges,
Scotch T Hinges, Wagon Boxes, &c., just received.
April 5.

T. RAWLINS & SON, CLOVER SEED.—A few bushels Clover Seed April 5. J. L. HOOFF. BUCKSKIN GLOVES. 3 Doz. heavy Buck-

JAMES & HENRY MBRIDE, Wholesale Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

BROAD, CORNER OF PEARL STREET, NEW YORK April 5, 1853-tf

CUSHINGS & BAILEY, Booksellers and Stationers, 262 Market street, opposite Hanover street BALTIMORE, MD.,

OFFER for sale a large and complete assorts Law Books, Medical Books, Miscellaneous School Books, and a general variety of Statione Baltimore, April 5, 1953—2m SPRING TRADE Hats! Hats! by Wholesale or Retail. JAS. L. MCPHAIL & BRO., MANUFACTURERS, No. 132 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., HAVE on hand a full assortment of Fashionable Silk, Felt and Drab Beaver HATS, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. Country merchants would do well to give us a call before pur-

N. B. The highest prices given for all kinds of Ship-ping Furs-Muskrats, Coop, Opposum, Otter, Fox, Mink and Rabbit. [April 5, 1853. MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF SPRING GOODS, EDWARD BIRD, No. 211, Baltimore street, ha received from latest importations a splendid Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Comprising a general assortment of Silk Goods, Dress Goods of the latest designs and Fabrics, Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Articles. Also, Domestic Goods of all kinds for sale at lowest wholesale prices. Merchants visiting Baltimore are respectfully invi-ted to call and examine my stock. Baltimore, April 5, 1853—tf NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE Road heretofore passing through the Farms of John Humphreys and John W. McCurdy, is now closed, and all persons are forbidden to travel through or re-open the fences, as the extreme penalty of the law will be executed upon persons so effending.

DAVID HUMPHREYS, JOHN W. McCURDY April 5, 1853. JOHN W. McCURDY.

A LEXANDER FORSETT having resigned the exA contorship of George Little, deceased, and I
having qualified as administrator with the will annexed, do ofter for rent, from the first day of April, that
large two-story STONE BUILDING, good Stable and
other necessary out-buildings, with four Acres of
Land. This property has been occupied for many
years as a hotel—being in a good location in South Bolivar, Jefferson county, Virginia.

I also offer for rent, from same date, three small
DWELLING HOUSES, suitable for small families,
adjoining said property. Letters addressed to me at
Charlestown, Virginia, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN AVIS, Jr.,
Administrator with the will annexed.

April 5, 1853. FOR RENT.

April 5, 1853. VIRGINIA, JEFFERSON COUNTY, Set: In the County Court, March Term, 1853. THE Justices having been summoned to consider
The propriety of changing the time of holding the
Quarterly Term of this Court, which was changed by
an order of this Court at January Term last, from the
3d Monday in June to the second Monday in May—
It is Oadbrard, That the time of holding the said Court
be changed again, and held on the third Monday in
June, as herefore.

A copy—Teste:
April 5, 1853.

T. A. MOORE, Clerk.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS. THE following persons were elected School Commissioners for the County of Jefferson, for the year commencing April 1st, 1859, viz: NO. DISTRICTS 1, W. N. Lemen, 2. John Jewett. 15. George W. Little. 16. F. M. Eichelberger, 17. John Moler. 3. Jacob Staley 18. W. B. Daniels. 20. W. C. Worthington

25. Philip Coons. 26. Wm. Engle. 27. Lorenzo Etchison. 13. J. J. Williams. There being no election in Districts No. 6 and 21, the Board order a new election to be held on the 2d Saturday in April. In District No. 21, at Carrell's Hotel, under the superintendence of the Commissioners already appointed; and in District No. 6, under the following gentlemen as Commissioners: John E. Schley, Bumberry Bennett and James Lemen, at the School-House,

School-House,
The Commissioners elected for the ensuing year and those who may be elected in the Districts 6 and 21, under the election now ordered, will meet at the Court-House of the county, on the 3d Saturday of April next.

Researcher of the Board, made at the meeting March 26th, 1853.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON,
April 6, 1853.

Clerk. NOTICE TO MY FRIENDS. A SI design closing up my Mereantile Business this Spring, it will be necessary that those who know themselves to be indebted to me either by note or book account to call and make payment. I hope this hint will be sufficient and that I may not be compelled to resort to coersive measures to c

Harpers-Ferry, April 5, 1853. ALEXANDRIA, LOUDOUN & HAMP-SHIRE RAILROAD. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that books will be opened on the 20th day of April, 1853, at the following places, under the direction of the persons named at each place, or any two of them, for receiving subcriptions in shares of one hundred dollars, to the cap-tal stock of the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad Company, to an amount not exceeding thir-ty-five thousand shares, viz: AT WASHINGTON CITY, at the Banking-Hou

of Corcoran & Riggs—Under the direction of William W. Corcoran, Elisha Riggs, Jr., and J. M. Chubb; at the Banking-House of Selden, Withers & Co.—under the direction of William Selden, Robert W. Latham and Lawrence P. Bayne; and at the Mayor's Office-under the direction of John W. Maury, Jos. Bryan, Charles B. Calvert and George Parker.

AT HARPERS-FERRY—Under the direction of A. H. Herr, Isaac Fouke, Philip Coons, Edward Lucas and Jas. L. Ranson. and Jas. L. Runson.

AT WINCHESTER—Under the direction of Henry M. Brent, Dr. R. T. Baldwin, Robt. Y. Conrad, David W. Barton and Lloyd Logan.

AT ROMNEY—Under the direction of John B. White, Wm. A. Vance, John B. Sherrard, Andrew W. Kercheval, Philip B. Streit, Edw'd M. Armstrong, John C. Heiskell, Wm. Harper, Wm. F. Drinkard, David Gibson and Isaac Parsons. AT CHARLESTOWN-Under the direction of Dr. R. S. Blackburn, Richard H. Lee, Dr. W. F. Alexander, Edward E. Cooke and Robert T. Brown.

AT DRANESVILLE—Under the direction of Dr. Ira Williams, John Powell and Maj. James Coleman. AT THE BLOOMERY FURNAGE, in Hampshir county—Under the direction of Robert B. Sherrard, Samuel A. Pancoast, John L. Templar, Robert M. Powell and Dr. John S. Guyer. AT GERARDSTOWN, in Berkeley county—Under

the direction of James L. Campbell, John McKown, Dr. Ebenezer Coe and George Bowers. AT ALEXANDRIA—At the office of the Potomac ance Company, under the direction of the under-GEORGE H. SMOOT, | LEWIS McKENZIE, R. JAMIESON, C. F. SUTTLE, WM. L. HOWELL, C. F. LEE, R. JOHNSTON. DAVID FUNSTEN, A. J. FLEMING.

OFFERS his services to the pupile this Spring.—
He is one of the highest bred Horses in the world—
descended immediately on both sides from the
best racers and racing families in both England and the United States—all distances and heaviest weights. For particulars and circulars apply (post paid) to JOSIAH WM. WARE, April 5, 1853. Berryville, Clarke Co., Va.

LEFT HOME ON the 22d of February last, my Son, William G. Shipe, in the 14th year of his age. He had on when he left home a pale Blue Cloth Roundabout, with Bullet Buttons, Blue Cloth Pants and a Cloth Cap. The said boy is rather small for his age; is somewhat reasoned in conversation; has Black Hair and Black Eyes, and of a mild and gentle disposition. The last information his widowed mother has received as to his where abouts, was, that he was seen on the above mentioned abouts, was, that he was seen on the above mentioned day near the Opequon, on the Winchester & Potomac Railroad. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received by DEBORAH SHIPE.

ATTENTION TO ORDERS. THE Halltown Company is ordered to parade, on Saturday, the 2d of April, at 11 o'clock. Also, the North Bolivar Company on the same day, at 2 o'clock.

The three Companies belonging to the Shepherdstown Battalion, will parade in front of Joseph Entler's Hotel, on Saturday, the 9th of April, at 11 o'clock.

The Lectown Company will parade in Lectown, on Saturday, the 16th of April, at 11 o'clock, Also, the Smithfield Company on the same day, in front of Smith's Hotel, at 2 o'clock. Smith's Hotel, at 2 o'clock.

The two Charlestown Companies will parade in Charlestown, on Saturday, the 23d of April—one at Mrs. Holl's, at 11 o'clock, the other at the Markethouse at 2 o'clock.

The Kabletown Company will parade at Kabletown, on Saturday, the 30th of April, at 11 o'clock.

By order of the Colonel,

Adjutant 55th Regiment Virginia Militia.

April 5, 1853.

ATTENTION, 122D REGIMENT!

THE Officers of the 1st Battalion 122d Regiment will parade their Companies at their respective places on the 2d Saturday, 9th of April.

The Officers of the 2d Battalion will parade their Companies at their respective places on the 3d Saturday, 16th of April.

The Training of the Officers and Staff of the 122d Regiment will commence in Berryville, on Wednesday, the 18th day of May, and continue three days.—The 122d Regiment will parade, in Berryville, on Saturday, the 21st of May, 1853. By order of the Colonel.

Adjutant 122d Regiment Virginia Militia.

April 5, 1853. ATTENTION, 122D REGIMENT!

TRON, IRON. -- We have just received a large and well-selected assortment of Plough Irons of every description; 1, 1, 2, and 1 and one-inch Hammered Tire Iron; Sledge Moulds, Crowbars, Scollop and Band Iron, Small Round and Square Iron, &c., all of the very best quality, which we will sell on a very small advance for the cash or to punctual customers on time.

T. RAWLINS & SON.
Charlestown, April 5, 1853. CHAIN IRON. --3-16, 1, 5-16, 1, and 7-16 of the very best quality. Also, Broad Band Iron, Horse Shoe Bars; Nail Rods, and C. B. Steel, just received

Charlestown, April 5, 1853. JUST RECEIVED-Best Madeira Wine for Medicinal purposes, Escance of Coffee, Borax, Ground Black Pepper, pure; best Ground Mustard, Cloves, Allspice, and all other kinds of Spices, Salad oil & R. BAWLINS & SON

AT T. RAWLINS & SON'S Hardware, Iron and Grocery Store, IT THE MARKET-HOUSE IN CHARLESTOWN. MAY be found such a varied assortment of Goods in their line, that it is almost as easy to tell what hey have not as what they live on hand. They have

FOR BUILDERS.

White, Brass and Mineral Knob Locks, Stock and closet Locks of every description, Nails of all sizes, atches, Bolts, Window Fixtures, Screws, Brade, linges, &c., Window Glass, Paints, Oil, Varnish, &c.

FOR BUILDERS. Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Scythes, Sneads, Briar-hooks, Axes, Hatchets, Sheep Shears, Wagon and Plough Chains, of all kinds.

FOR GARDENERS.

Spakes, Rakes, Hoes, Pruning Knives and Saws, and Ault's celebrated English Garden Seeds of all

Tools of every description, Saw a Planes, Hatchets, Braces and Bits, Chisels, Augers, &c.
FOR BLACKSMITHS.

Iron and Steel of every size and description, Wagon Boxes, Files, Stocks and Dies, and will furnish Anvils, Bellows and Vises at shortest notice.
FOR COOPERS.

Drawing-Knives, Adzes, Broad Axes, Frame Saws, Patent Crose, Compasses, Jointer-Bits, &c.
FOR SHOEMAKERS.
Pegs, Thread, Tacks, Nails, Webbing, Bristles, Rasps, Rubbers, Hammers, French Kit, &c.
FOR SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
Saddle Trees, Spring-Bars, Webbing, Awis, Needles, three-cord Silk, Punches, Buckles, Rings, Bridle Bits, Stirrups, &c.

Bits, Stirrups, &c.
FOR CABINET MAKERS. All kinds of Cupboard, Drawer, and Chest Locks Fable Hinges, Screws, Planes, Tennon-Saws, Turn ng Gauges, and Chisels.

ing Gauges, and Chisels.

FOR SPORTSMEN.

Double-barrel Guns, Flasks, Pouches, Wadding Canister Powder, Shot, Caps, Fish-Hooks, Lines, &c.

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

An innumerable number of articles, such as Cook and Purlor Stoves, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Bellmetal and Brass Kettles, Furnaces, Gridfrons, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Crockery, Glass and Queensware, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Tea-Boards, Waiters, Candlesticks, Snuffers, &c., together with GROCERIES.

Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Molasses, Spices of all kinds, t'the lowest prices.

AND FOR THE LADIES (God bless them.)
Scissors, Shears, Needles, Pins, and a great variety of Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodation tames for each an credit or for trade. ONE ting terms for cash, on credit, or for trade. ONE PRICE ONLY! with a liberal discount for CASH. Charlestown, April 5, 1853.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY. THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of SCHOOL and OTHER BOOKS. Arrangements have been made, by which he is enabled to procure any work published in the United States, at the shortest notice.

The attention of Teachers and Readers in general is called to the following list of Books, on hand, viz:

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Primers, various kinds.
SPELLING BOOKS.
Hazen's new and Definer;
Bonsal's Comly;

England. sal's Comly; Do. do Goldsmith's animated na-READING BOOKS. NATURAL PHILOSO-Comstock's Natural Phi-Murray's do. Manual of losophy. Phelp's Philosophy for he ARITHMETICS, Smith's Arithmetic; ginners. Swift's ditto for children, Ray's do. 3 parts Emerson's do. 3 " Davies' do. 2 " Ray's 2 parts. Comstock's Chemistry Johnson's, Turner's d

Pike's, Parke's, Green-leaf's and Colburn's, GRAMMARS. Phelps' Botany for begin-Smith's and Bullion's DICTIONARIES. GEOGRAPHIES. Walker's Dictionary. School Geography and At-as, quarto form. Webster's Surenne's Fre las, quarto form.
Smith's Geography & At- Leverett's Latin do. las, separate. Mitchell's - do. do. LOGIC, RHETORIC, &c. Parley's Primary Geogra- Blair's Rhetoric. do. Stewart's Philosophy of the human mind.

do. Jameson's Rhetorie. HISTORIES. Watt's on the mind. Willard's History United Kame's Elements of Crit-

States.

Goodrich's Pictorial do. Paley's Philosophy. MISCELLANEOUS. Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations, 6-vols. Hannah Moore's Private Devotions, Sacra Privata. Charlotte Elizabeth's Works, 2 vols. British Poets, 3 vols., illustrated Putnam's Editions of Poets, 6 vols.
Putnam's Editions of Poets, 6 vols.
Putnam's Editions of Poets, 10 vols.
Headley's Napoleon and Marshals, 2 vols.
Irving's Works, 16 vols. Sherwood's Works, 15 vols. Lippincott's Edition Waverly, 12 vols., \$12. Remarkable Events in History U. States, 2 vols. El Puchero, by Dr. McSherry. Shakspeare, 4 vols., calf. Lanman's Life of Webster. Mrs. Bliss' Cook Book. zie's 5000 Receipt Book. Cousin's Modern Philosophy, 2 vols. Life of Calhoun.

Life of Calhoun.
Rarley's Library, 18 vols.
Ingersoll's History of Second War, 2 vols.
Taylor's Religious Works, 7 vols.
Besides every variety of Bible, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Scrap Books, Blank Books of all sizes. For sale at reasonable prices by.
Charlestown, April 5, 1853. LEONARD SCOTT'S & CO.S. List of British Periodical Publications. DELIVERED IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES
IN THE UNITED STATES, FREE OF POSTAGE AND
forwarded by mail, under the provisions of the late
Post Office Law, at Merely Nominal Rates.

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative.)
2. EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.) 4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.) 5. BLAGKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their Literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. BLACKWOOD, still under the fatherly care of Christopher North maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain, and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer,) "The Green Hand," "Katie Stewart," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this Country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messers. Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fuscinating tales.

For any one of the four Reviews. \$3.00

For any two of the four Reviews. \$3.00

For any three of the four Reviews. 700

For all four of the Reviews. 800

For Blackwood's Magazine. 300

For Blackwood and three Reviews. 900 * Payments to be made in all cases in advance. ey current in the State where issued will be receiv-

A discount of twenty-five per cent, from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on. Reduced Postage. The following table will show the great reduction which has been made on these Periodicals since 1844, and the very trifling rates now charged:

79 Fulton St., (Entrance 54 Gold St.,) New York. N. B.-L.S. & Co. have recently published, and have Price in muslin binding, \$6; in paper covers, for the mail, \$5. This work is nor the old "Book of the Farm," lately resuscitated and thrown upon the mag-

A REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.—Barry's
A Tricopherous is the best and cheapest preparation
in use, for cleansing, promoting the growth of the
hair, and removing dandruff, &c. Other preparation
on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
L. M. SMITH. Charlestown, April 5, 1853. CARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. Eve Try variety of Garden Seed. Also, Sinchrich choicest varieties of Extra Early, Marrowfat and Im-perial Peas. For sale by. L. M. SMITH. Charlestown, April 5, 1859.

PAPER, PAPER, PAPER.—Just received:
I large supply of very superior Foolscap and Pos
Paper. Also, Note and Bath paper, which will be solo
on reasonable terms.
Charlestown, April 5, 1853.

SWAIM'S PANACEA, for sale by April 5, 1853. L. M. SMITH ROR THE TOILET. -- Tooth, Nail and H Brushes; Pocket, Redin and Fine-Tooth Cond Charcaal, Wild Cherry, Orris and Teaberry To Paste; Bandoline, Also, a large variety of To Soaps, Cologne, Lavender and Florida Water, an variety of other articles. For sale by April 5, 1853.

L. M. SMITTE

DAINTS, OILS AND DYEST

FROM THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. With her sunshine and her shower;
We with her sunshine and her shower;
Heaven is ringing with the singing,
Of the birds in brake and bower;
Bude are filling, leaves are swelling;
Flowers on field and bloom on tree:
O'er the earth, and are and reason.

O'er the earth, and car, and ocean, Notice holds her jubilee.

Soft then steading comes a feeling O'er my bosom tenderly; Sweetly I pender, as I wander, For my misings are of thee:

Spring is coming. Spring is coming!
With her mornings fresh and light;
With her nocks of checuered glony,
Sky of bite and clouds of white.

Calin gray nightfalls, when the light falls.

From the star-bespangled sky,
While the splendor, pale and tender,
Of the young moon gleams on high.

Still at morn, at noon, at even,
Spring is full of joy for me,
For I ponder as I wander,
And my musings are of thee.

And my musings are or thee.

Still on thee my thoughts are dwelling, whatso'er thy name may be;
Beautiful, beyond words telling,
Is thy presence unto me.

Morning's breaking finds the waking
Wandering in the breeze's flight;
Noontide's glory mantles o'er thee
In a shower of sunny light;
Daylight dying leaves thee lying
In the silvery twilight ray;
Stars look brightly on the nightly
Till the coming of the day.

Everywhere and every minute Feel I near thee, lovely one In the lark and in the linnet

I can hear thy joyous tone Bud and blooming mark the Bud and blooming mark the coming Of thy fect o'er vale and hill; And thy presence, with life's essence, Makes the forest's heart to fill.

Low before thee, I adore thee,
Love creative, thee I sing;
Now I meet thee, and I greet thee
By the holy name of Spring! CLING TO THY MOTHER. BY A LADY EIGHTY YEARS OF AGE

Cling to thy mother! for she was first
To know thy being, and to feel thy life;
The hope of thee through many a pang she nursed,
And when, midst anguish like the parting strife
The babe was in her arms, the agony
Was all forgot for bliss of loving thee.

Be gentle to thy mother! long she bore ?
Thine infant fretfulness are gilly youth;
Nor rudely scorn the faithful voice that o'er
Thy cradle played, and taught thy lisping truth.
Yes she is old; yet on thy manly brow
She looks, and claims thee as her child e'en now. Uphold thy mother! close to her warm heart
Bhe carried, fed thee, lulled thee to thy rest;
Then taught thy tottering limbs their untried art,
Exulting in the fledgling from her nest;
And now her steps are feeble, be her stay,
Whose strength was thine, in thy most feeble day.

Cherish thy mother! brief perchance the time
May be that she will claim the care she gave;
Passed are her hopes of youth, her harvest prime
Of joy on earth; her friends are in the grave;
But for her children, she could lay her head Gladly to rest among the precious dead. Be tender with thy mother! words unkind

Or light neglect from thee would give a pang
To that fond bosom, where thou art enshrined
In love unalterable, more than pang
Of venom'd serpent. Wound not her strong trust,
As thou would'st hope for peace when she is dust. O, mother mine! God grant I ne'er forget, Whatever be my grief, or what my joy, I owe thy love; but find my sweet employ Ever through thy remaining days to be, To the a faithful as thou wert to me.

Mariety.

...During the trial of the late license cases in Providence, one of the defendants, rising to address the jury in his own case, commenced as follows:

"I was not educated for a lawyer, your Honor; I spent seven years in learning the tailor's trade."

"Then," replied the Judge, "you ought certainly to be able to manage a surr."

...Jones says he went home one night with an ex-tensive "brick in his hat" and not being desirous of calling down the wrath of Mrs. Jones, concluded after mome reflection, to get into bed without awakening Mrs. J. He succeeded, as he thought, pretty well in so doing; but after laying some time, imagined that Mrs. J. might smelt his breath, so concluded to turn over, but we will give his own words: "I had got fairly over, when my wife sung out, Jones, you ugly old picture, you needn't turn over, you're drunk all the

...They tell a story about a Yankee tailor dun-ning a man for the amount of his bill. The man said he was sorry, indeed, that he couldn't pay it. 'Well,' said the tailor, 'I took you for a man that would be sorry, but if you are sorrier than I am, I'll quit." A poor widow was asked how she became so much attached to a certain neighbor, and replied that she was bound to him by several cords of wood, which

of water, continually spreading itself. Throw your "rocks" in and try it. . Slanders are like flies, that leap over all a man's good parts to light upon his sores.

he had sent her during a hard winter.

... Silence is of different kinds, and breathes differ .. I wish him success; and successful I knew he

ild be. He was born victor as some are born van-... He had vivid passions, keen feelings, but his pure honor and his artless piety were the strong charin that kept the lion couchant.

Once and again, I have found that the most cross grained are by no means the worst of mankind, nor the humblest in station the least polished in feeling.

... The longer we live, the more our experience widens; the less prone are we to judge our neighbor's conduct, to question the world's wisdom.

....Whenever an accumulation of small defences is found, whether surrounding the prude's virtue or the man of the world's respectability, there, be sure,

.... "Whatever say priests or controversialists," murmured M. Emanuel, "God is good and loves all the sincere. Believe then, what you can; believe it as you can; one prayer at least, we have in common; I ralso cry, "O Dieu, sois appaise envers moi qui suis pecheur!"

... There are people from whom we secretly shrink, whom we would personally avoid, though reason confesses that they are good people; there are others with faults of temper, etc., evident enough, beside whom we live content, as if the air about them did us good.

This will not hold long, I thought to myself, for I was not accustomed to find in women or girls any power of self-control, or strength of self-denial. As far as I know them, a chance for gossip about their usually trivial secrets, their often very washy and lings, was a freat not to be readily foregone

this world's kingdoms! an hour will come even to you, when it will be well for your hears, pausing faint at each broken beat, that there is a mercy beyond human compassions, a love stronger than this strong death which even you must face, and before it fall; a charity more potent than any sin, even yours; a pity which redeems worlds, nay, absolves priests.

...Yes; it is so. Without any coloring of romance, or any exaggeration of fancy it is so. Some real lives do, for some certain days or years, actually anticipate the happiness of heaven; and, I believe, if such perfect happiness is once felt by good people (to the wicked it never comes,) its sweet effect is never wholly lost. Whatever trials follow, whatever pains of sickness, or shades of death, the glory precedent still thines through, cheering the keen anguish, and tinging the deep cloud.

beauty, no accomplished grace, no reliable refinement without strength as excellent, as complete, as trustworthy. As well might you look for good fruit and blossom on a rootless and sapless tree, as for charms that will endure in a feeble and relaxed nature. For a little while the blooming semblance of beauty may flourish round weakness, but it cannot bear a blast; it

... The fish "most out of water," in the "wide, ride world," is a bashful man at a soirce, where he as modest a masculine as himself—What a pair! ... There is a man out West, so forgetful of faces, that his wife is compelled to keep a water stack on the end of her nose, that he may distinguish her from other ladies. Even this precaution does not prevent occa-

"The office holders are all in a sweat,"
Said an office hoper, with exultation;
"True," said old Roger, "I never yet
Saw such a General Pierce-piration."

... A lawyer was once pleading a case which caused the jurors to shed tears abundantly. Every one considered the case as gone for the plaintiff. The opposing counsel, however, arose and said:

"May it please the court—I do not propose, in this case, to boze for water, but"—

Here the tears were suddenly dried, laughter ensued, the ridiculousness of the case was exposed, and the defendant got clear.

... Would you like to subscribe for Dickens' lousehold Words," inquired a sombre magazine agent. Household words have played the dickens with meang enough!" was the feeling reply. The agent ab-

. A little lawyer appearing as evidence at one recourts, was asked by the gigantic councellor t profession he was of, said that he was of an aton a lawyer?" said Brief, "why, I can put you tery likely you may," retorted the other, "and if do, you will have more law in your pocket than HARPERS-FERRY AFFAIRS.

Presuming that our readers at Harpers-Ferry (says he Martinsburg Republican of last week) will be in-erested in the closing proceedings of Congress, relat ing to affairs at that place, we extract the following sketches from the Daily Globe, of the 12th inst. We do so the more readily as the issue of the "Spirit of Jefferson" is now terminally a spended by an accident which we control to proto a paper which has always taken a deep interest in whatever concerns the National Armories, and the local interests of that place March 1, 1853.

The next Senate amendment in order was to strike out the sum of \$29,950, in the following clause, viz:

"For repairs and improvement, and new machinery at Harpers Forry, \$33,930," and to inert the following in lieu thereof:

"Forty-three thousand five hundred dollars; and that the amount received from the late and future sales of Government land pertaining to Harpers-Ferry Armory may be carried to the same appropriation, and applied to similar objects, under the direction of the Secretary of War, including improvements to the streets and highways in use for armory purposes."

Mr. Harmert, The Committee on Ways and Means Mr. Housron. The Committee on Ways and Means

recommend a disagreement to that amendment. Mr. FAULENER. I simply rise to state, Mr. Chairman, that this amendment of the Senate does no more than carry out the recommendation and estimate of the War Department. The Committee on Ways and Means of this House cut down that item of appropriation from the sum of \$43,500, recommended by the Secretary of War, to \$23,900. The estimate of the Secretary of War falls below the demand of the superintendent at Harpers-Ferry some \$15,000. It is thus obvious that great injustice must be done to that branch of your public service, unless this amendment of the Senate is concurred in.

Mr. LETCHEB. I would be glad if my colleague would let us know something about these streets and high-

Mr. FAULENER. I will do so by proceeding to explain the latter branch of the amendment. My colleague is doubtless aware that the Government was the owner of a considerable quantity of land in and about Harpers-Ferry. The Secretary of War determined to make sale of such portions of it as were not wanting for Government uses. The sale took place on the first of September last. The gross amount from sales was \$58,559 83; of which \$17,822 54 was paid into the treasury, and \$39,821 37 remains due from purchasers. The advertising and other expenses of sale amounted to \$915 92.

The Secretary of War, with great propriety, determined to invite the mechanics employed in the armories to become purchasers of the lots, and to acquire fixed and permanent residences about there; and, amongst other terms, allowed them two years on their deferred payment—one forty-eighth part to be taken

each month out of their wages. Now, sir, I think this money arising from the sale of those lots may be judiciously expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in opening streets and otherwise improving the property retained in that place by the Government. These lots, I am informed, sold for a high price, and higher than they could otherwise have sold, but from the belief that a portion, at least of the fund would be expended in cutting streets and roads, as to make the lots purchased available for the purposes of building upon them. It is a small fund for this Government to take charge of, and coming in, as it will, in small sums, can be better applied for the purposes of improvement there, by the Secretary of War, than disposed of in any other mode.

Mr. Housron. By reading the item, the committee will see that it is of that character which may be enlarged to any extent by those having the armory in charge. It is for repairs and improvements in new machinery, and that part makes it so objectionable that I do not see how anybody can vote for it.

Mr. FAULENER. The same objection would apply to the recommendation made by the gentleman himself. If a sound objection, how could he have reported an appropriation of \$25,900 under the general head of "repairs and new machinery?" But let me inquire of the honorable gentleman if he has examined all the items as set forth on page 257 of the estimate of the expenditures of the next fiscal year?

Mr. Housron. I have, sir. Mr. FAULKNER. If the gentleman bas, he must have perceived that they are all of an indispensable characer, and all minutely and specifically set forth, both by the superintendent of the armory and by the Secreta-

So much of the amendment of the Senate as raised the appropriation for repairs, improvements, &c., to \$53,500 was passed by Congress; the residue of it

SAME DAY-SUPERINTENDENCY. The Clerk read the next clause of the bill proposed o be amended by the Senate, viz: "For repairs and improvements and new mach at Springfield armory, \$46,004; Provided, That from and after the first day of July next, [so much of the act of Congress approved August 23, 1842, as places the national armories under the superintendence of the Officer of the Ordnance Corps, be; and the same is hereby, repealed; and from that day the said armories shall be under the system of superintendence which existed prior to the passage of said act of Congress."]—

The Senate proposed to a mend this clays a by striking

The Senate proposed to amend this clause by striking out the words in brackets, and inserting in lieu thereof

"The act of Congress approved August 23, 1842, be so modified that the President may, if in his own opinion the public interests demands it, place over any of the armories a superintendent who does not belong to the Armory; and in order to enable him to decide to his satisfaction, he is hereby authorized to cause the his satisfaction, he is hereby authorized to cause the necessary and proper inquiries to be instituted through the medium of a commission of civilians and military men, with a view of ascertaining which of the two systems is the more coonomical, efficient, and safe for the management of the public armories, that formerly existing under the superintendence of civil officers, or that now existing under the superintendence of the Ordnance Department."

Mr. Houston. The Committee on Ways and Means ecommended a concurrence in the amendment. Mr. FAULENER. I move to strike out of the amendment the words "if in his opinion the public interest demands it," and to insert in their stead the word

Mr. GORMAN. I will, with the leave of the gentleman, make a single remark. This House has, by a majority of 25, on the call of the yeas and nays, and after full and thorough discussion decided the question of the superintendency of these armories. The Senate propose, by their amendment, the creation of a com-mission to result in an additional expenditure of money, and I hope that it will be non-concurred in:

Mr. FAULENER. I have but five minutes to address

his committee upon a proposition in which a portion of my constituents feel a deep interest. I shall not repeat anything which I have already said upon the general merits of the proposed change in the administra tion of our armories. This House has already announce ed its judgment in language not to be mistaken. Will you stand by your convictions? Or will this body again, as it did in 1842, surrender its judgment to a coordinate branch of the Government? Twice was the effort made in the Senate to strike out the section of this House, and twice did that effort fail. This amendment, which some very improperly regard as a compromise was, by a small majority, at length passed. Now, sir I undertake to say that the Senate could have placed its proposed change in a less objectionable form than it has now assumed. You have said that the military rule shall cease at your national work-shops. Has the Senate met the question fairly, and said that it shall not? No, sir; it has shrunk from the responsibility of a manly decision of this question of national policy.

and has devolved that delicate duty upon the President. What right have we'to shrink from the discharge of a What right have we'to shrink from the discharge of a legislative duty devolved upon us by the Constitution, and to surrender our functions into the hands of the Executive? It is our place to prescribe a right policy; it is the duty of the President to execute that policy.—
Is there a friend of the President upon this floor who will unnecessarily place him between the fires of these contending interests? Is there an honorable opponent action of their business, or any that shall be entrusted who will seek to embarrass him with responsibilities not belonging to his station? Is there a friend of the Constitution who will sanction a surrender of our legis ative functions into the hands of the Executive?

But again, sir, this amendment, if adopted will open a Pandora's box of evil within the range of its operations. It invites to perpetual agilation when the highest interests of the Government require that the question shall be finally and definitively settled. Resting as the administration of the armories under this amend ment must in the discretion of a single man, the hopes of the opponents of the established policy will be per-petually stimulated to action, and discentent and turnoil will be tenfold multiplied.

[Here the hammer fell.] METHODISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—The editor of the Zion's Herald takes the following view of the pro gress of Methodism in this country. He says:
American Methodism is not yet a century old. In the incredible short space of eighty-seven years it has built four thousand two hundred and twenty churches, (which is a little less than one for every week of her existence) at a cost of fourteen million, seven hundred and thirty thousand, five hundred and seventy-on dollars. It has also erected and endowed its numerous academies with large sums. It has built innumerable parsonages, and supplied itself with Church an Sabbath-school literature. Now most of these church es having been newly erected, re-built or re-modelle and most of these vast out-lays having been mad within the last quarter of a century, we think it no exageration to estimate the expenditures of Methodism in the United States for home purposes at an average very little short of one million of dollars per an

num for the last twenty-five years, in addition to that that paid for the support of its ministry.

DICKSON & KING, Lumber Merchants, water street, George-town, D. C., October 12, 1852-1y

CHARLES B. HARDING. Attorney at Law,

Will Practice in the Inferior and Superior Court
of Jefferson, Clarke and Loudoun. Office, No
1, Shenandoan street, Harpers-Ferry, Virginia. September 28, 1852.

RICHARDSON & OVERMAN, Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory, No. 106, Market street, Philadelphia. January 11, 1853—tf IOHN DAILY. DAILY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Clothing, No. 324 Market street, two doors cast of Howard street, Baltimore. PAPER WAREHOUSE No. 5, South Charles Street, Baltimore.

TAMES S. ROBINSON has in store, for sale at the AMES S. ROBINSON has in store, for sale at the lowest wholesale mill prices—
Printing, Writing, and Wrapping Paper;
Bonnet and Straw Boards.
And will purchase for cash Rags, Canvass, Ropo, Waste Paper, &c.
Baltimore, November 9, 1852—6m

NOTICE. I firm of CAPRON & GOSNELL for the transac-tion of a General Commission Business in all kinds of Country produce, was dissolved by mutual consent. J. L. BUCK GOSNELL. Baltimore, December 17, 1852.

J. L. BUCK GOSNELL . L. W. GOSNELL & SON, Country Produce Commission Merchants, No. 71, Bowly's Wharf, South street, Baltimore.

THE undersigned take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have closed up their Dry Goods Business, and will hereafter give their entire attention to the Commission Business, in all kinds of Country Produce, under the firm of L. W. Gosnell & Son, and solicit any favors in that line, as we can at all times obtain the very highest market rates for every thing in the way of Produce sent us. Produce sent us.

We intend to keep our friends constantly advised of the state of the market, and will furnish regularly a

L. W. GOSNELL. J. L. BUCK GOSNELL, Baltimore, December 28, 1852-1y Wholesale and Retail Importing, Finding and Leather Establishment, No. 16, South Calvert street, Baltimore, Md. THE undersigned announce to the public that they are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, and lowest rates, the largest and most superior assortment,

comprising of SOLE and UPPER LEATHER, both foreign and domestic. Also, GAITERS CLOTHS GALLOONS, RIBBONS, LACES, of all shades and colors, necessary for the trade, low for cash, by DARRAGH & ROSE, Baltimore, January 18, 1853-6m J. R. THOMPSON & CO., Merchant Tailors, PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, between 3d and 4½ sts. two doors east of the United States Hotel, desired

call the attention of their old customers, me of Congress, strangers, and the public generally, their importation of French, English and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS. which they will make up in their usual style of ele gance, and at prices as reasonable as any other esta blishment in the District of Columbia. February 22, 1853-tf

PUMP MAKING. To the Citizens of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke counties. AGAIN appear before you as a PUMP-MAKER
and as I hope you have not forgotten me in that
capacity, you will, one and all, call on me should you
need any thing in that way. Please call on me at
Charlestown, or my son, Thomas J. Brage, living
near Mr. George B. Beall's, on the Charlestown and
Shepherdstown road, as I have employed him to do the
work. I pledge myself that all orders will be promptly attended to.

March 1, 1853. March 1, 1853.

EXCHANGE BANK OF SELDEN, WITHERS & CO.,

WASHINGTON, D. C. THE undersigned respectfully announce that they have formed a Copartnership to transact a General Banking and Exchange Business in this city, under the firm of SELDEN, WITHERS & CO., and are prepared to deal in Foreign and Domestic Exchanges,
Time Bills, Promisory Notes, Certificates of Deposite,
Letters of Credit, Bank Notes and Coin.
We undertake to make collections and promptly to

remit the proceeds to any designed point within or without the Union. Mr. WILLIAM SELDEN, a member of the firm, and for many years past the Treasurer of the United State will give his careful personal attention to all finance business which we may be employed to transact with any of the Departments of the Government. The business which our employers may require us to transact, will be conducted with fidelity and promp titude, and upon the most reasonable terms.
WILLIAM SELDEN,

Late Treasurer of the United States.

JOHN WITHERS, R. W. LATHAM, Of Washington, D. C. L. P. BAYNE, Of Baltimore, Md.

Washington, February 10, 1852-1y A CARD. THE undersigned have formed a Partnership in the legal profession. They will attend the County and Superior Courts of Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan, and Frederick, and the Superior Courts of other counties in such cases only in which they may be specially retained.

CHAS. JAS. FAULKNER,

FRANKLIN THOMAS. Martinsburg, April 6, 1852-1y A NY number of bushels of Prime WHEAT—both of red and white, and for which the highest market price will be paid. One of our firm will be in stown every Friday where we will meet those who desire to sell.

BLACKBURN & CO. January 18, 1853-tf JEFFERSON LAND FOR SALE. WISH to sell two small Farms of good Limest Land—one containing 150 Acres, with good Buildings, Orchard, &c., adjoining the Lands of John Lock, Fisher A. Lewis and the heirs of Daniel McPherson, dec'd—about 40 Acres in Timber.
The other on the Shenandoah river, containing 123
Acres of first-rate Land, with 30 Acres in Timbers,
a DWELLING HOUSE on the same, and adjoining the lands of George L. Harris and Dr. John H. Lewis heirs. For terms, &c., which will be made easy, apply to the undersigned at Myerstown, or by letter (post

paid) to Kabletown, Jefferson county, Va. Jan. 25, 1853. JOSEPH MYERS. FARM FOR SALE. THE undersigned wishes to sell, at private sale, his FARM, situated in Jefferson county, Virginia, about five nules west of Charlestown, the sounty seat, and within two and a half miles of Cameron's Depot, on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad; and about one and a fourth miles from the Turnpike leading from Middleway to Harpers-Ferry, adjoining the lands of Robert V. Shirley, Jno. W. Packett, James Grantham and others, containing about

224 ACRES. more or less, of Limestone Land. The Improvements consist of a Dwelling-House, Stable, Corn-House, Smoke-House, &c., and a never-failing well of water near the house, with a Young Orchard of choice Fruit, lately planted. Those desiring to purchase will do well to call on the subscriber at Hopewell Mills, near Leetown, Jefferson county, Virginia, or on Mr. Nathan Barns, who is now the present occurant of said farm.

cupant of said farm.

The Terms will be made reasonable, and possession given on the first day of April next.

JOHN CHAMBERLIN. September 7, 1852-tf THE SHENANDOAH CITY WATER Power and Manufacturing Company, to their care. Mr. GEO. W. TAYLOR, well known in this and adjoining counties as miller, has charge of their mills, who will give his attention and spare no their mills, who will give his attention and spare no pains to give satisfaction. The Company have more WATER POWER to dispose of, on sale or rent, will give every encouragement to Manufacturers and Mechanics. They would invite them to call and examine for themselves. They feel confident in saying that a better location for all kinds of manufacturing business cannot be found.

They have obtained a charter for a Bridge across the Shenandoah River at their place, which when constructed and Roads made will open to the fine settlements in the Valley of Loudoun, and give a more direct communication with Harpers-Ferry and Charlestown, and must give to this place additional advantages. They ask a share of the public interest and patronage.

patronage. ISAAC GREGORY, Shenandoah city, Feb. 1, 1853. Arent AN APPRENTICE WANTED. WANTED, immediately, an Apprentice to learn the Carpenter's business. A youth from the country would be preferred—from 14 to 16 years of age. JACOB GATER. Charlestown, March 1, 1853-3t

Domestic Goods,--We are now in receipt
of our Spring supply of Plaid Cotton:
7-4 and 4-4 Osnaburgs;
Heavy Twills, (colored and white;)
Knitting Cotton, Nankins, &c.
All of which we offer at small advance by the piece
or yard.
SIGAFOOSE & HARLEY.
February 22, 1853. BERRYVILLE AND CHARLESTOWN
Turnpike Tickets, for sale by
March 1. LOCK, CRAMER & LINE.

OLD HAMS.--A lot of Old Bacon Hams for sale SIGAFOOSE & HARLEY. February 22, 1853. FRESH BURNED LIME, for sale by LOCK, CRAMER & LINE. RESH GARDEN SEEDS, just received and for sale by LOCK, CRAMER & LINE.

March 1, 1863. DRIED APPLES,...I have on hand ten bushels of Dried Apples of fine quality, for sale.

March 1, 1863.

J. L. HOOFF.

RAWLINS HOTEL, Corner of Queen and Burk streets, MARTINSBURG, VA.

MARTINSBURG, VA.

THE undersigned begs leave respectfully to inform the community and travelling public that he has taken the Hotel formerly known as the "Berkeley House." The House has recently undergone a thorough renovation; it is now believed to be in every respect adapted to the wants of the traveller and sojourner.

A large and commodious STABLE is attached to the premises, The luxuries of the TABLE will be surpassed by none, and the BAR is at all times supplied with a choice selection of superior wines and liquors.

Baggage taken to and from the Depot free of charge, and in bad weather a Carriage will run to the Depot for the accommodation of travellers without any additional expense. JOS. C. RAWLING

March 2, 1852-19 SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. THIS large and very commodious THREE-STORY
BRICK HOTEL, situated in the centre and business part of the town, is now among the most attractive and desirable resting places in the great Valley of The luxuries of the TABLE of this establishment, to surpassed by none, and the BAR is at all times applied with a choice selection of superior Wines and

Liquors. Several large Parlors and airy Chambers have been Several large Parlors and any classical added since last year.

A Splendid Yellow-Mounted Coach attends the Charlestown Depot, upon the arrival of the Cars, which will convey visitors to the Hotel, free of charge. Persons wishing to be conveyed to other parts of the town, will pay a reasonable compensation.

Saddle and Harness Horses, Carriages, Buggies, and careful Drivers always ready for the accommodation of visitors.

GEO. W. SAPPINGTON,

Proprietor. July 9, 1850.

Harpers-Ferry, Va.

MRS. ELI H. CARRELL respectfully announces to her friends and the travelling public generally, that DINNER is daily in readiness at 2½ o'clock, expressly for the Passengers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in the down train going east, and for the special accommodation of Passengers in the Winchester trains BREAKFAST at 8 o'clock, A. M., which is in time to afford an hour to remain before the departure of the Baltimore 9 o'clock train. SUPPER at 9 o'clock, F. M., which gives time sufficient to stop two hours before the Winchester train leaves on its return.

OYSTERS at all hours for those who prefer them.

Mrs. E. H. C. avails herself of this occasion to offer her grateful acknowledgements to those who have so liberally patronised the U. S. Hotel, and assures them and all others that she is determined to make the house, in all respects, the stranger's home. UNITED STATES HOTEL,

in all respects, the stranger's home. February 1, 1853: DISSOLUTION. THE Copartnership heretofore existing in the management of the Charlestown Depot, under the name and firm of JOHN G. MORRIS & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st instant. The Notes, Books, Accounts, &c., of the concern have passed into the hands of J. G. Morris for collection, and all persons indebted are notified to make immediate settlement, as it is desired to close up the business of the concern at the earliest day possible.

J. G. MORRIS.

January 3, 1853.

V. W. MOORE.

January 3, 1853. THE CHARLESTOWN DEPOT THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership in the management and business of the Charlestown Depot, and hope the liberal patronage and confidence extended to the old firm, may be continued to the new. We are prepared to afford every facility for transacting all RECEIVING AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, at the shortest notice and in the most punctual

We are determined to leave no effort unspared to ac-commodate the old and all the new customers who may favor us with their patronage.

We will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of articles suitable to the wants of the farming community, such as

SALT, FISH, TAR, PLASTER, &c., which will be sald on the very lowest terms for cash, or exchanged for any marketable commodities. 13-COAL will be furnished to orde V. W. MOORE & BROTHER. Charlestown, January 3, 1853. CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincered thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received during the last thirteen years he has been engaged in Coach Making in Charlestown; and as this is the commencement of a new year, and "settling up time," he would most respectfully request all who know themselves indebted to call and settle. As there are some few accounts that have not been settled for are some few accounts that have not been settled for the last ten years, he would suggest a settlement, and then be perfectly willing to go in for another ten.

He has a large assortment of Carriages of all kinds, which he will sell low for cash, or on credit, to suit the purchaser; or make to order any description of CARBIAGES. He has now on hand, Icany Lind COACHES, six-passenger; ROCKAWAYS, four and two-passenger; Buggies, ditto; Carryoles and Barouches. ger; Buggies, ditto; Carryoles and Barouches. Also, large stock of second-hand Carringes, which will be sold very low.

Coach, Barouche and Buggy Harness, from \$15 to \$100, made of the best material, and in approved workmanship.

Carriages and Harness repaired at short notice.

W. J. HAWKS

UNION! I WOULD respectfully inform my friends and he public generally that have united my SADDLE, HARNESS, Boot and Shoe Establishment, in the Room formerly occupied by F. W. Rawlins as a Timer Shop, three doors east of the Bank. In addition to facilities for manufacturing work at the shortest notice, I kee constantly on hand a large and general assoriment of SADDLES, HARNESS, BOOTS, SHOES, Ladies' and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, &c., which can be purchased on the most reasonable terms for

cash, on time, or in exchange for country produce.

**All kinds of Country HIDES taken in for work JOHN AVIS, JR. Charlestown, November 2, 1852. NEW BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY. THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and Bolivar, that they have commenced the above business in Harpers-Ferry, on High street, a few doors above Shenandoah, where they will manufacture in the very best manner, and out of the best material, all kinds of BOOTS AND SHOES. All

work will be warranted to be of the best quality, both in material and workmanship.

Repairing will also be neatly and substantially done, Repairing will also be nearly and on the shortest notice.

**All work guaranteed to equal in style, beauty, finish, and material, any that is manufactured in the JOHN T. RIELEY, A. G. McDANIEL.

JEFFERSON MACHINE SHOP & IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY. OLD THINGS DONE AWAY AND ALL THINGS

BECOME NEW. THE subscribers respectfully call the attention of the farming community to their very large assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, comprising every kind of implement used by the farmer to facilitate and cheapen his operations, including our celebrated Patent Premium Thresher and Cleaner, which received the first premium over the New York Pitt Machine and several others at the Maryland State Agricultural Fair last fall; also, at the Washington County Fair, Hagerstown, Maryland, and at our Valley Fair, Charlestown—which for simplicity, durability, and capacity has no equal in the world. By a recent improvement we can make the machine clean all kinds of grain perfectly clean for market, taking out all cheat, smut, and light wheat if wished, saving alterether the pass of a Wheat Far, thus expire the far. together the use of a Wheat Fan; thus saving the far-mer two-thirds his expense over the common thresher, requiring but eight hands and from six to eight horses to thresh from 200 to 400 bushels per day, perfectly clean for the mill. This has never been accomplished by any other machinist but ourselves, and all sceptic minds can have their doubts removed by trying one and if they cannot do what we have represented we will take the machine back without charge.

Shop price of our Thresher and Cleaner from \$250 \$275, that is: Charlestown, February 8, 1853.

SHENANDOAH IRON FOUNDRY. THIS Foundry, situated on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, 1½ miles from Harpers-Ferry, has been rented for a term of years by the subscriber, who would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to do, in a style of workmanship, which cannot be surpassed, if equalled, in this Valley, every description of Machinery and Plough Castings, at short realized.

Having been engaged in the business for many years in the largest foundries in the United States, and being now determined to devote his whole attention to the business, he is confident that those who favor him with their work will at the same time, be favoring their own interests, as his prices for Castings shall be as low as at any foundry in the Valley.

Orders, from all in want of Castings of any description, are respectfully solicited.

O'd Old Iron taken in exchange for Castings.

HENRY C. PARKER.

Shenandoah City, August 3, 1852. WM. S. ANDERSON, MARBLE STONE CUTTER, FREDERICK CITY, MD.,

RETURNS his thanks to the citizens of Jefferson and adjoining counties for the liberal patronage extended to him in his line of business, respectfully gives notice that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line—such as MONUMENTS, TOMB. work in his line—such as MONOMENTS, TOMB-SLABS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES, &c., at the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms; and his work shall compare with any other in the country. All Stones delivered at my own risk and

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Address WM. S. ANDERSON,
Frederick city, Md.,
J. W. McGINNIS, Agent, Charlestown, Va., or JOHN G. RIDENOUR, Agent, January 11, 1853. Harpers-Ferry, Va. CORN! CORN!

THE undersigned are prepared to receive CORN, both at the several Depots in the County and at the Old Furnace. They will state now as an invariable rule that Mixed Corn will not be taken at any price or on any terras. It must be either White or Yellow. They will receive Corn now and will advance one-half its supposed value and pay the balance when it enches market, deducting only the cost of transportation from the price at which it may sell.

BLACKBURN & CO. February 1, 1852—tf BLACKBURN & CO. GARDEN SEED. -- A fresh lot of Garden Seed, Traised by Mr. Caleb Woodley, for sale by Feb. 22. SIGAFOOSE & HARLEY. BACON HAMS .-- On hand 10 or 15 Bacon Hams,

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE VAL-LEY OF VIRGINIA, CHARTERED MARCH 17, 1852.

CHARTERED MARCH 17, 1852.

Capital \$50,000, with power to increase the same to \$200,000.

This Company, having been duly organized, is now ready to receive Applications and issue Policies, and offers to the citizens of Virginia the inducement of a home Company for the safe insurance of all kinds of Property, Merchandise, &c., at fair and equitable rates. The Directors assure the public that this Company will be conducted with a view to permanency, and on the strictest principles of equity, justice, and a close regard to economy and the safety of the insured.

JOS. S. CARSON, President.

C. S. FUNK, Secretary,
O. F. BRESEE, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. S. Carson, James P. Riely, Lloyd Logan, James H. Burgess, N. W. Richardson, John Kerr. Office on Piccadilla street, near the Valley Bank, Winchester, Virginia. B. W. HERBERT, Agent for Jefferson county.

63-CHARLES H. STEWART has been appointed Agent for Clarke county. Letters addressed to him at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, will receive prompt attention, or he may be seen in Berryville. HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COM-

PANY. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Incorporated 1810.--Charter Perpetual.
Capital \$150,000, with power of increasing it to \$250,000.

PUBLIC Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, Machine-hold Furniture, Vessels on the stocks or while in port, &c., will be insured at rates as low as the risk will admit.

Applications for Insurance may be made of
B. W. HERBERT,
Agent for Jefferson county, Virginia,
In the absence of the Agent from Charlestown, to J.
P. Baown, Esq., who will attend to them promptly.
Persons at a distance address through the mail.
N. B. On all Church Buildings and Clergymen's
personal property the Agent will present his commissions in reducing the amount of premiums on the risks
thus arising.

AGENCY. THE undersigned, Agent for INSURANCE COM-PANY OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA, at Winchester, and HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, will receive applications and regulate Premiums on all risks in the former Company, and Insure Property and deliver Policy on the property insured as soon as premiums are paid in the latter company.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received for the following Newspars and Pariodicals: papers and Periodicals: Daily, tri-weekly and weekly National Intelligencer Do. do. do. Baltimo
Weekly Episcopal Recorder.
Do. Littells' Living Age.
Monthly Boys' and Girls' Magazine.
Do. Youths' Cabinet and Mentor. Baltimore American.

B. W. HERBERT. December 28, 1852-1y NEW JEWELRY STORE.

THE subscriber having taken the Store in Mr. Stephens' Building, opposite Mrs. Carrell's Hotel, would respectfully call the attention of the public to his large and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.,

Which he is prepared to sell at the lowest cash prices:
Gold and Silver hunting-cased Watches; ditto Horizontal Escapement Watches; Detached Levers, Verticals, Horizontal, Verge and Duplex Watches, from the most celebrated manufactures in Europe. Also—Gold Lockets, Ladies' Gold Scroll, Cluster, Box, and Mourning Pins; Gold Finger Rings of every description; Cuff Pins, Ear Hoops and Drops, Gold Pencils, Gold Guard and Belt Chains, Chatalaine Pins, &c.—Gent's Gold Guards, Vest and Fob Chains, Keys and Seals, Locket and Signet Rings, Bosom Pins, Gold Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, and every description of Goods usually found in a store of this description of Goods usually found in a store of this description. on of Goods usually found in a store of this descrip-

Clocks, -- The largest assortment of Clocks to be found in the county; prices from \$1.75 to \$12, war-ranted good time keepers. ranted good time keepers.

Silver Spoons,—Silver Spoons, made from pure coin and manufactured expressly for my own retail trade, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

Watch Repairing.—All descriptions of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired in a workman-like manner. Having had extensive experience in some of the best Shops in the country, the subscriber feels confident of giving perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Harneys Forey Lyne 29 1659

Harpers-Ferry, June 22, 1852. MEAT-EATERS, ATTENTION. IE undersigned have been compelled heretofore do business under many disadvantages; having to pay cash for all stock purchased, and sell the same upon a credit of at least twelve months. The Trustess of Charlestown, however, having established a Mar-ket, which has thus far been most liberally patronized, ecessity upon the part of ourselves, no less than what re conceive to be the interest of our customers, compels us to give notice, that hereafter we shall keep the market regularly supplied with the best BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL,

which money or labor can precure, and to be sold at the LOWEST PRICES, which our purchases will afford, for CASH ONLY. As this rule will operate not only to our own advantage, but subserve the interest of our customers, we hope to be able greatly to enlarge our business during the year, and furnish such articles of Meat as have never before been seen in the Charlestown market, and at prices of which none can complain.

(13-Those indebted on "old scores," are requested to settle up immediately, as all our capital, no less than our profits, are distributed among the community at large.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

SAML. C. YOUNG. Charlestown, January 4, 1853-tf Five Hundred Dollars Reward. MPRESSED as I am with the controlling influence which is exercised by the fine arts upon the direction and destiny of human affairs, it has given me infinite pleasure to witness the bountiful manner in which, from time to time, painting and statuary has been encouraged and rewarded by the councils of the nation. But while the acknowledgment is due to the discerning and worthy patrons of the noble arts, it is an equal source of humiliation and sorrow to behold the apparent apathy and indifference with which they seem to regard the incomparably more valuable creations of poetry. To see them adorn the walls of the Capitol with the

To see them adorn the waits of the capitol with the glowing revelations of the pencil, and decorate the public grounds with the costly cher becauses of the chisel, is an omen of good which will be hailed and applauded by all as a cheering pledge of the progress of refinement. But, whilst they lavish their thousands upon these immobile products of canvass and marble, and bronze, they offer no reward for the more exalted, more additionally and reasonable to the more exalted, more enduring and renowned ovations of the pen.— No fostering hand from these high places has ever yet invited the Promethean fire of poetry to animate the history of our country, which with all its harmony of form and wonder of proportion, lies asleep around the humble wault of Mount Vernon, ready to spring into life and beauty at the first kindling touch of this genial It surely were a work of supererogation to introduce the proofs that crowd the records of the past to show low fur above all others stands the "divine art" of poe-. What are all the paintings, statues, and regalia or ersailles, of Fontainbleau, & the Tuileries, compare ersailles, of Fontainbleau, & the Tuileries, compared with the "Marseilles Hymn?" What the kingly panopy of gold and gems heaped up in the Tower of London; what the collections of the Royal Academy, or cen the time hallowed shrines of Westminster Abbey, then compared with the songs of Burns, and Dibden, and Campbell? Or what has the world that we would the in exchange for "Hail Columbia" and the "Star-Sangled Banner?" Well might the British statesman exclaim, "Let me but write the ballads of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws."

han exclaim, "Let me but write the ballads of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws."

As far as the living breathing man is above the cold, itsensate marble that is made to represent him; as far at the radiant skies of summer are above the perishable canvass to which the painter has transferred their feble resemblance, so far is poetry above all other arts that have their mission to console and elevate and inspire the immortal mind of man.

In view of these facts, and considering the lamentable required and In view of these facts, and considering the lamentabl paucity of patriotic songs in my distinguished and
boved country, and with the hope of being the humbl means of arousing a proper public feeling upon
the interesting subject, I have been induced to offer,
and do hereby offer, the sum of five hundred dollars as
a pize for the best National Poem, Ode or Epic.
The rules which will govern the payment of this sum

reas follows: bt. I have selected (without consulting them) the olbwing persons to act as judges or arbiters of the orie thus offered, namely:

The President of the United States. Ibn. Charles Sumuer, U. S. Senate.
Hn. R. M. T. Hunter, ditto. Hn. James Ç. Jones, Chito.

Hn. J. R. Chandler, of U. S. H. of Reps.

Hn. Addison White, do. do.

Hn. Thomas H. Bayly, do. do.

Hn. D. T. Disney, do. do.

Hn. John P. Kennedy, Secretary of the Navy.

D. John W. C. Evans, of New Jersey.

D. Thomas Saunders. Jeeph Gaies, Go. R. Armstrong, of the Press. D. G. Bailey, W. W. Seaton,

M. W. Seaton,
Pof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution.
Win. Selden, late Treasurer of the U. States.
Rt. C. M. Butler, Episcopal Church.
Rd. R. R. Gurley, Presbyterian Church.
Rd. S. S. Rozsell, M. E. Church.
Rd. Mr. Donelan, Catholic Church.
2d. These gentlemen, or any three of them, are hereby athorized to meet at the Smithsonian Institute, on the 2 Monday of December next, at such hour as they may appoint, and there proceed to read and examine the virous poems which may have been received, and to determine which is the most meritorious and deserving of the prize. And I hereby bind myself to pay the erm aforementioned forthwith, to whoever they shall bresent to me as the person who has written, within the time prescribed the best national patriotic poem and upon their representation that he or she is an American citizen.

3d: All communications must be sent to me at Washington, (post-paid,) before the first Monday in December next, with a full and complete conveyance of the copyright to me and my heirs and assigns forever.

ever.

4th. I hereby bind and obligate myself to sell the poemethus sent to me as soon as practicable for the highes price, and to give the proceeds to the poor of the city of Washington, he cit of Washington,

5th. No poem will be considered as subject to this
orize which shall not have been written subsequent to
his dale, and received before the first Monday in Deember next.

R. W. LATHAM.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1853—tf.

Donestics.—We have on hand, ready for sale a large stock of Servanis Cottons—such as Twiffed Osnaburg Pants; Plin Osnaburg Shirts; 4-4 Brown Cotton, heavy; Bleached and Brown Shirtings; Do. do. Shettings; Plaid and Plain Cottons, for Dresses; Striped Osnaburg, for Dresses; 75 lbs. Knitting Cotton, N.s. 10, 12, 14, and 16, brown, bleached and mixed; the prices very low.

March 1. HARRIS & RIDENOUR. CMOKING TOBACCO. One barrel Lynch bury Smoking Tobacco, of the best quality, March 1, 1853. J. L. HOOFF.

GOOD MEDICINES. Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant confidently recommended to Invalids, as unsu-used by any known preparation for the cure GHS, HOARSENESS, and other forms of CON It combines in a scientific manner, remedies of lot steemed value with others of more recent discover and besides its soothing and tonic qualities, acts through

the skin gently, and with great efficacy for the cur of this class of disease.

STABLER'S DIARRHEA CORDIAL

The pleasant Mixture, compounded in agreement with the rules of Pharmacy, of theraputic agents, long known and celebrated for their peculiar efficacy in curing Diarrhea, and similar affections of the system. In its action, it allays NAUSEA and produces a healthy condition of the LIVER, thus removing the cause at the same time that it cures the disease.

The valuable Medicines, above named, have recently been introduced, with the approval of a number of the Medical Profession in the city of Baltimore, and elsewhere, and in practice have succeeded most admirably in curing the diseases for which they are prescribed. They are offered to the country practitioner, as medicines which he can in all respects depend upon, as prepared in agreement with the experience of some of the most learned and judicious physicians, and strictly in conformity with the rules of Pharmacy, and as especially serving his convenience, who cannot so readily as the city physician have his own prescriptions compounded by a practical Pharmaceutist.

See the descriptive pamphlets, to be had gratis of all who have the Medicines for sale; containing recommendations from Doctors Martin, Baltzell, Addison, Payne, Handy, Love, &c.

Dr. S. B. Martin says—"I do not hesitate to recommend your Diarrhea Cordial, and Anodyne Cherry Expectorant," &c.

Dr. John Addison says—"I tig ives me much pleasure to add my testimony to that of others, in favor of the extraordinary efficacy of your Diarrhea Cordial," &c.; and of the Expectorant, "I have no hesitation in recommending it as a most valuable medicine," &c.

Dr. R. A. Payne says he has used the Diarrhea Cordial in his practice "with the happiest effect, and thinks it one of the most convenient and efficient combinations ever offered to our profession."

Dr. L. D. Handy writes—"I have administered your Anodyne Expectorant, in several cases of Bronchial affection, with the most happy results, and from a knowledge of its admirable effects, I can with the greatest confidence recommend STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL

ledge of its admirable effects, I can with the greatest confidence recommend it," &c.

Dr. W. S. Love writes to us that he has administered the Expectorant to his wife, who has had the Bronchitis for fourteen years, and that she is fast recovering from her long standing malady. It has in a few weeks done her more good than all the remedies she has heretofore used under able medical counsel.

Sixteen of the best Apothecaries and Pharmaccutists in the city of Baltimore, write—"We are satisfied the preparation known as Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant and Stabler's Diarrhea Cordial are medicines of great value and very efficient for the relief and cure of the diseases for which they are recommended, they bear the evidence of skill and care in their preparation and style of putting up, and we take pleasure in recommending them."

Twenty-seven of the most respectable Merchants of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, who have sold and also used these medicines themselves, say—"From our own experience, and that of our customers, we do confidently recommend them Pro Bono Publico. We have never known any remedies used for the diseases for which they are prescribed, to be so efficient and to give such entire satisfaction to all."

The above notices of recommendation from members of the Medical Faculty, Pharmaceutists of high standing, and Merchants of the first respectability, should be sufficient to satisfy all, that these medicines are worthy of trial by the afflicted, and that they are of a different stamp and class from the "Quackery" and "Core Alls" so much imposed upon the public. ifferent stamp and class from the "Quackery" and Core Alls" so much imposed upon the public.

For sale by Druggists, Apothecaries and Country

Store-keepers generally. E. H. STABLER & CO., E. H. STABLER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggist, 120 Pratt st., Balt.
AGENT at Charlestown, T. RAWLINS & SON,
AGENT at Kabletown, FRANK OSBURN,
AGENT at Harpers-Ferry, T. D. HAMMOND,
AGENT at Shannandale Furnace, B. PURSELL,
Add Andrew Morchants generally. Man. 18, 1853. And Loudoun Merchanis generally, Man. 18, 1853. MORTIMER AND MOWBRAV'S

Hampton Vegetable Tincture. DY its mild action on the Stomach, Liver and Kid-D neys, it will cure the diseases of those organs with ll Chronic complaints, as Dyspepsia, Cough, Asth-na, Bronchial and Lung Affections, Pains in the Back, Side and Breast, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Fistula, Piles, Bowel Complaint, Worms, Nervous Debility, with all Diseases arising from Impure Blood.

Let the whole afflicted world read the testimony of

a lady after 38 years of suffering: NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, April 3, 1852. Messrs. Tyler & Adair: I have been afflicted with theumatism at times from my twelfth year. I will be fifty years of age the 18th of this month; the attacks fitty years of age the 18th of this month; the attacks were so severe at times as to render me helpless. I have tried various remedies to very little effect. Last October I was attacked in my shoulders, sides, back and hips; I could not rest day or night; I could not move any part of my body without crying with pain. At this time I also tried many remedies, internal and external, without relief. I was at last advised to try HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. Before I had taken one bettle of which I fall was the latter of the state of the had taken one bottle of which, I felt much better, and as I continued taking it I felt strength coming into my back and limbs, and my stomach strengthened and revived every way. I have taken five bottles, and am much better than I ever expected to be. I intend to use it whenever I need, and would recommend it to

the afflicted, believing it unequalled. Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray: Mrs. Elizabeth Bagwell is a lady of the highest respectability, wealthy
and influential. The cure in her case speaks volumes
in favor of this wonderful Tincture. Several other
persons we have heard of, have derived great benefit
from its use in our county. We are entirely out of
the article, and have daily anxious enquirers to know
when we will receive another supply. We expect
large sales of it from the present demand, and want
you to send us a box as soon as possible: you to send us a box as soon as possible;
Yours, TYLER & ADAIR. Yours, April 16, 1852. April 16, 1852. Northampton co., Va.

Cure of Consumption, Neuralgia, Pain in the Side with pleasure I can testify to the great healing powers of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. My of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. My wife had been afflicted for three years, laboring under a constant hacking cough, with a most violent pain in her right side, neuralgia in the head, and a dimness of sight, very little rest day or night, and much emaciation, and to all appearances a rapid consumption inevitable. We had the most eminent physician in Annapolis, but his medicine did not give her any relief at all, but growing worse if any change in the least; and after having read one of your pamphlets, in July last, she concluded to try Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, and after taking but two bottles of which (under a kind Providence) we perceived a great change for the bet-Providence) we perceived a great change for the better; her appetite improved, her skin became quite clear, coughs, pains, neuralgia, &c., entirely left her, and by the time she had taken a few bottles more she was completely cured, and is now in the enjoyment of most excellent health,

excellent health.

I have seen also its beneficial effects on several other ladies of Annapolis, and I think I can say from what I have seen of the Medicine, I do not believe its curative powers can be equalled. A sense of duty to the afflicted has induced me to drop these few lines for their Respectfully, EDWARD SANDS,
Master of the schr. Geo. Barber, Annapolis Packet,
No. 3 Tobacco Warehouse, Light st. Wharf. Baltimore, May 1st, 1852. Wonderful cure of hereditary scrofula by Hampton' Vegetable Tincture.

This certificate is from the pen a gentleman whose name appears on the journal of Congress, one who is extensively and favorably known:

"It affords me pleasure to state that Dr. Jesse Hampton's Tincture has effected a most extraordinary cure ton's Tincture has effected a most extraordinary cure of my slave boy, Albert. The patient was three years old, and had the scrofula—(his father was scrofulous.) The boy was a moving mass of sores from head to foot; the upper lids of his eyes were much swollen, and turned inside out, exhibiting horrible mattering ulcers that protruded over the eye balls so as to produce blindness. It is strange yet true, this child, that I felt resigned to see die as a relief from suffering, has been restored to health under the treatment of Dr. Hampstom.

W. P. THOMASSON. on. W. P. THOMASSON. Louisville, March 20, 1851."

This wonderful Tincture is unequalled for cure of Diarrhea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, &c, and for all diseases of females it stands s, &c, and for all diseases of the control of the c Dr. MO'FT, Leesburg, MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltin

And by Druggists generally. June 29, 1852-1y. AULT'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEED. UST received a fresh supply of English Garder Seeds that have proved so highly satisfactory to our Customers—part of which are as follows: ASPARAGUS, Giant;
BEETS, Early blood Turnip; Early Yellow; Large week do.; Horticultural long Blood; half long blood Mangle Wortzel. CABBAGE, Early York; Early Large York; Bullock Heart; Large Flat Dutch; Poor Man Profit; Green curled Savoy; Yel-low Drumhead Savoy. EGG PLANT. EARLY Corn, (variety;) LETTUCE, Early Ice; rge Whitehead, and Loaf; OMON, White Por NASTURTIUM. PARSELEY, Tripled PARSNIP, hollow Crown. PEPPER, Long Cay-enne, Bell or Bull Nose, and Sweet Mountein. PEAS, Early Charlton Dwarf, Frame, Poor Man's Profit, tall, Magnumbonum, Tall, Sugar Edible Pods. "SUM" PUMPKINS RADISPES, a variety RHUBARB, for Pies. SQUASH, Early Bushand nummer Crookneck. TURNIP, Early Fla White Flat Norfolk, and TOMATO, large smooth.
SALSAFY or Tyster Plant.
Together with a variety of Flower and Sweet Herb Seed for sale at the Market House.
March 1, 1853.
T. RAWLINS & SON.

CASH FOR NEGROES. I AM desirous to purchase a large number of NE-GROES for the southern markets, men. women, boys, girls and families, for which I will give the high-est cash prices. Persona having slaves to self will please inform me personally, or by letter at Winchester, which will receive prompt uttention; or B. M. & W. L. Campbell, No. 242, West Prutt street, Baltimore. ELIJAH McDOWELL,

Agent of B. M. & W. L. Cample Winchester, July 7, 1851—19 CASH FOR NEGROES. THOSE persons having Negroes for sale, can g C. G. BRAGG. PRESH GARDEN

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL. VV for weakness, Loss of Organic Powers, Pain in the Loins, Disease of the Kidneys, Affections of the Head, Throat, Noscand Skin; Constitutional Debility, and all those horrid affections arising from a Certain Secret Habit of Youth, which blight their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering Marriage, etc., inspossible.

A Cure Warranted or no Charge. Young Man especially, who have become the vic-ms of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive abit which annually sweeps to an unit. habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of cloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

on the left hand side, going from Baltimore street, 7 doors from the corner. He pasticular in observing the number, or you will mistake the place.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Celleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with a ringing in the ears and head when askep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

Take Particular Notice. Take Particular Notice.

Dr. J. addressesall those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences, that secret and solitary habit, which ruin both body and mind, unfiting them for either business or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dispepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded; loss of memory, confusion of ideas, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, aversion to society, self distrust, love of solitude, timidity, &c., and some of the evils produced.

Nervous Debility.

Nervous Debility.

Weakness of the system, nervous debility and premature decay, generally arising from the destructive habit of youth, that solitary practice so fatal to the healthful existence of man, and it is the young who are most apt to become its victims from an ignorance of the dangers to which they subject themselves. Parents and guardians are often misled with respect to the cause or source of disease in their sons and wards. Alas! how often do they ascribe to other causes the wasting of the frame, Palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, indigestion, derangement of the nervous system, cough, and symptoms of consumption, also those serious mental effects, such as loss of memory, depression of spirits or peculiar fits of melancholy, when the truth is they have been indulging in pernicious but alluring practices, destructive to both body and mind. Thus are swept from existence, thousands who might have been of use to their country, a pleasure to their friends, and ornaments to society. Nervous Debility.

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy for Organic Weakness. This grand and important Remedy has restored strength and tigor to thousands of the most debilitated individuals, many who had lost all hopes, and been abandoned to die. By its complete invigoration of the nervous system, the whole faculties become restored to their proper power and functions, and the fallen fabric of life is raised up to beauty, consistency and duration, upon the ruins of an amaciated and premature decline, to sound and pristine health. Oh, how happy have hundreds of misguided youths been made, who have been suddenly restored to health from the devastations of those terrific maladies which result from indiscretion. Such persons before contemplating Such persons before contemplating

. Marriage, should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote communial happiness. Indeed, without this, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.—Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediate Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply im

ately.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston may religiously confide in his honor as a Gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician. To Strangers. The many thousands cured at this institution within the last ten years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the papers and many other persons notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, is a sufficient guarantee that the afflicted will find a skillful and honorable physician.

N. B. There are so many ignorant and worthless Quacks advertising themselves as physicians, ruining the health of the already Afflicted, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say to those acquainted with his reputation that his credentials or diplomas always hang in his Office.

Weakness of the Organs mediately cured, and full vigor restored.

ALL LETTERS POST-PAID—REMEDIES SENT BY MAIL. December 23, 1852-ly.

DOCTOR YOURSELF .- PRIVATELY. For Twenty-Five Cents. BY means of the POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS, or Every One His Own Physician. The thirty-sixth edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Private Diseases and malformations of the Generative vate Diseases and malformations of the Generative System in every shape and form: to which is added a Treatise on the diseases of females, intended for the use of females only, (see page 190) being of the highest importance to married people or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D., Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; and Honorary Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society. The various forms of Secret Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Impotency, solitary habits of youth are faithfully described, and all the recipes given in plain language: The chapter on self-abuse and Seminal weakness is worthy of particular attention, and should be read by every ope. Young men who have been unfortunate in contracting disease previous to placing yourselves under the care of any doctor, no matter what his pretensions may be, get a copy of this truly useful work.

matter what his pretensions may be, get a copy of this truly useful work.

Sea Captains and persons going to Sea, should possess Dr. Young's treatise on Marriage, the Pocket Asculapins, or Every One His Own Physician.

(1) Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the Asculapius to his child. It may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of marrred life, without reading the Pocket Asculapius. Let no suffering from backnied cough, pain in the side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physicians, be another moment without consulting the Asculapius. Have the married or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfatunate creatures from the very jaws of death. Upwards of a million copies of this celebrated work has been sold in this country and Europe since 1838, when the first edition was issued.

(1) Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE centsen-Action was issued as the first conton was issued a fight and the first conton was issued as the first closed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book mail; or five copies will be sent for one dollar. Addit "Dr. WM. YOUNG, No152 Sprucest., Philadelphia

Post-paid.

Twenty years practice in the city of Philadelphia certainly entitles Dr. Young to the confidence of the afflicted, and he may be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, 152 Spruce st., every day between 9 and 30 clock, (Sunday excepted) and persons at any distance can consult Dr. Young by letter post-paid.

June 22, 1852—1y AFFLICTED, READ!! PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 18 years ago, by Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner Third and Union streets; between Spruce and Pine sts., Philadelphia. Eighteen years of extensive and uninterrupted practice spent in this city have rendered Dr. K. the most expert and successful practitioner, far and near, in the treatment of all diseases of a private nature. Persons afflicted with ulcers upon the body, throater legs, pains in the head or bones, mercural rheumatism, strictures, gravel, diseases arising from youthful excesses or impurities of the blood whereby the constitution has become enfeebled, are all treated with success.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Kinkelin may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as physician.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE. PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL HOUSE.

Young men who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in—a habit frequently learned from evil companions or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt even when asleep, and destroy both mind and body, should apply immediately. Weakness and constitutional debility, loss of muscular energy, physical lassitude and general prostration, irritability and all nervous affection, indigestion, sluggishness of the liver, and every disease in any way connected the he disorder of the procreative functions cured and full vigor restored.

READ!! TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

YOUTH AND MANHOOD. A VIGGROUS LIFE OR A PREMATURE DEATH! Kinkelin on Self-preservation—Only 25 ctv.

This Book just published, is filled with useful information on the infirmities and diseases of the generative organs. It addresses itself alike to Youth, Manhood and Old Age, and should be read by all.

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Persons at a distance may address Dr. K. by letter, (post-paid) and be cured at home.

Packages of Medicines, Directions, &c., forwarded by sending a remittance, and put up secure from damage or curiosity.

Booksellers, News-agents, Pedlars, Canvassers, and all others supplied with the above work at very larges. Kinkelin on Self-preservation-Only 25 cts.

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